

1953

# THE WHIGS ALMANAC

## THE WHIG PARTY,

BEATEN, NOT CONQUERED; OVERBORNE BY FRAUD, NOT VANQUISHED BY ARGUMENT NOR OUTNUMBERED BY LEGAL VOTERS, STILL ADHERE TO, RE-AFFIRM, AND BOLDLY PROCLAIM THEIR PRINCIPLES, WHICH ARE THE SAME AS EVER—VIZ:

“A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.

“An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to American Industry.

“Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.

“A faithful administration of the Public Domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.

“An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in Elections.

“An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

“These objects attained, I think we should cease to be afflicted with bad administrations of the Government.

Ashland, Sept. 18, 1842.

H. CLAY.”

## AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

GREELEY &

NEW

1845

M<sup>CE</sup>LRATH

YORK

CHILDS SC

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THE  
**WHIG ALMANAC,**  
AND  
**POLITICIAN'S REGISTER,**  
FOR  
**1845.**

*An Almanac for the year of our Lord 1845: being the first after Bissextile, and until the 4th of July, the 69th year of American Independence, containing all the customary Calculations, in Equal or Clock Time.*

**COMMON NOTES FOR 1845.**

1. Venus (♀) will be the Morning Star until May 16th, then Evening Star until March 2d, 1846.
2. The Moon will run highest, this year, about the 20th degree of (II) Gemini, and lowest about the 20th degree of (‡) Sagittarius.
3. Latitude of Herschel (H) about  $42^{\circ} 30'$  south this year.
4. Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node (Δ) in the middle of this year, 7 signs, 23 degrees.
5. Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year,  $23^{\circ} 27' 34''$ . True obliquity, same time,  $23^{\circ} 27' 28''$ .

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	E.	Easter Sunday	MOVEABLE FEASTS.	March 23
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle	3	Rogation Sunday		April 27
Epact, or Moon's age Jan. 1st	23	Ascension Day		May 1
Solar Cycle	6	Whit Sunday, (Pentecost)		May 11
Roman Indiction	2	Trinity Sunday		May 18
Julian Period	6558	Advent Sunday		Nov. 30

**EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.**

	BOSTON.	NEW-YORK.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLESTON.
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Vernal Equinox, March	20 1 1 even.	20 0 49 even.	20 0 38 even.	20 0 25 even.
Summer Solstice, June	21 9 59 morn.	21 9 47 morn.	21 9 36 morn.	21 9 23 morn.
Autumnal Equinox, September	23 0 9 morn.	22 11 57 even.	22 11 46 even	22 11 33 even.
Winter Solstice, December	21 5 42 even.	21 5 30 even.	21 5 19 even.	21 5 6 even.

**ECLIPSES AND TRANSIT IN THE YEAR 1845.**

There will be four Eclipses this year, two of the Sun and two of the Moon, and a Transit of the planet Mercury across the Sun's disc. Of these permit me to speak in the order of time.

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 8th of May, in the morning, altogether invisible throughout the greater portion of the United States, but partly visible in the north-eastern parts. At Boston the Sun will rise, 5.17 digits eclipsed on the northern limb, at 4h. 51m., and the Eclipse will end at 5h. 28m. At New-York the Sun will rise, 2.23 digits eclipsed, at 4h. 54m., and the Eclipse will end at 5h. 6m. The Eclipse will be invisible at Baltimore, Washington and in the parts farther south, and west. It will be visible in Greenland, in the British Islands, in the greater part of Europe and in part of Asia.

II. There will be a Transit of the planet Mercury across the southern limb of the Sun on Thursday the 8th of May, visible throughout America, beginning at New-York at 11h. 23m. 24s. in the morning, and ending at 5h. 52m. 48m. in the afternoon. Beginning at New-Orleans at 10h. 19m. 29s. in the morning, and ending at 4h. 48m. 46s. in the afternoon. The apparent diameter of Mercury, on this occasion, will be to that of the Sun as 1 is to 164. Hence the reader may judge for himself whether or not he will be able to detect the sister planet in her passage between him and the fountain of light, without the assistance of a telescope.

III. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon at the time of her full on the 21st of May, in the morning, invisible in America.

IV. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun at the time of New Moon on the 30th of October, in the evening, invisible in America. Visible in Australia and New-Zealand. This Eclipse will be central and annular on the meridian in longitude  $172^{\circ} 42'$  east from Greenwich, and latitude  $75^{\circ} 39'$  south.

V. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on Thursday, November 13th, in the evening, visible.

	BOSTON.	NEW-YORK.	BALTIMORE.	RALEIGH.	CHARLESTON.	CINCINNATI.	N. ORLEANS.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Beginning	6 26	6 14	6 3	5 55	5 50	5 32	5 10
Middle	8 5	7 53	7 42	7 34	7 29	7 11	6 49
End	9 44	9 33	9 21	9 13	9 8	8 50	8 28

Duration of the Eclipse, 3h. 18m. Magnitude, 11.028 digits on the northern limb.

## CENSUS.—1840.

## POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Free white persons—Males.....	7,269,296	Slaves—Males.....	1,246,408
Females.....	6,929,542	Females.....	1,240,805
Total free white persons.....	14,189,108	Total slaves.....	2,487,213
Free colored persons—Males.....	186,467	Aggregate total.....	17,062,566
Females.....	199,778		
Total free colored persons.....	386,245		

White persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age.....	1,919
" " " of 14 " and under 25 .....	2,056
" " " over 25 " .....	2,700
" " " blind .....	5,024
" " " insane and idiots at the public charge .....	4,329
" " " private charge .....	10,179
Total number of persons employed in mining.....	15,203
agriculture .....	3,717,756
commerce .....	117,575
manufactures and trade .....	791,545
navigation of the ocean .....	56,025
canals, lakes and rivers .....	33,067
learned professions .....	65,236
Slaves and colored persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb.....	977
" " " blind .....	1,892
" " " insane and idiots at private charge .....	2,093
" " " public charge .....	833
Total number of pensioners for revolutionary or military services.....	20,797
Number of white persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write.....	549,698

## CENSUS OF INDIANS RESIDING WITHIN THE BORDERS OF THE U. STATES.

Natives of the country west of the Mississippi River.....	168,682
Removed by the United States Government west of the Mississippi.....	85,494
Remaining east of the Mississippi River.....	23,659
Total.....	277,835

## POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

Divisions.	Square miles.	Population.	Pop.sq.m.	Divisions.	Square miles.	Population.	Pop.sq.m.
Europe.....	2,793,000	227,700,000	82	America.....	11,046,000	45,000,000	4
Asia.....	12,118,000	390,000,000	33	Australasia.....	3,100,000	20,300,000	6
Africa.....	8,516,000	60,000,000	7	Grand total.....	37,573,000	743,000,000	Avg. 26

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1844.

REVENUE. From what sources.	Six mos. to April 1.	Qr. end'g July 30.	Qr. ending Sept. 30.	Total.
Customs.....	\$11,470,416	\$8,471,000	\$10,750,000	\$30,691,416
Lands.....	1,137,814	500,000	450,000	2,088,314
Miscellaneous.....	70,537	0,000	25,500	146,037
Loan of 1843.....	4,241			4,241
Treasury notes.....	1,919,800	25,000	.....	1,944,800
Total.....	\$14,602,798	\$9,046,500	\$11,225,500	\$34,874,798
EXPENSES.				
Civil, Miscellaneous, Foreign.....	\$3,016,569	\$1,280,778	\$1,411,051	\$5,708,399
Military.....	3,621,513	1,692,978	3,277,996	7,592,487
Naval.....	2,825,481	1,300,481	1,906,206	6,032,169
Interest of debt.....	551,879	537,808	81,404	1,171,091
Paid loan of 1841.....			234,600	234,600
Treasury notes and interest.....	3,403,963	1,063,983	322,584	4,790,530
Total.....	\$13,419,406	\$5,876,038	\$7,233,844	\$25,529,176
Excess of revenue.....	1,183,392	3,170,462	3,931,6,6	9,345,622

To have a respect for ourselves, guides our morals; and to have a deference for others, fellow remarked who was kicked down stairs for making a row.



2d Month.

FEBRUARY, 1845.

28 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore	Charlest'n	Sun on Mer.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
New Moon .....	6	1 39 ev.	2 29	1 28 ev.	1 15 ev.	1 0 13 57
First Quarter .....	14	0 4 mo.	1 13	1 53 ev.	1 40 ev.	0 14 17
Full Moon .....	22	1 50 mo.	22	1 39 mo.	1 26 mo.	0 13 16

	D. M.	B. M.	N. Y.	H. M.	H. M.	Day of Month.
	D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	Day of Week.
Quinnagessima [mas Day.	16	42	1 Sa	2	2	1 Day of Month.
Gen. Peace of Paris, 1783.	16	24	2 M	3	3	Day of Week.
[Fr., G.B., U.S., Spain, &c.]	16	24	3 Tu	4	4	Sun's declination South.
Ash Wednesday.	16	48	4 W	5	5	Moon's Place.
Alliance formed between the U. S. and France, 1780.	15	30	5 Th	15	15	DAILY RECORD.
Earthq. at London, 1780.	15	11	6 F	15	15	Sun
1st Sunday in Lent.	14	52	7 Fr	15	15	Sun
10 M	14	13	8 Sa	14	14	Sun
11 Th	13	53	9 E	14	14	Sun
12 W	13	33	10 M	14	14	Sun
13 Th	13	13	11 T	13	13	Sun
14 Fr	12	53	12 F	13	13	Sun
Sirius South 8 55.	15	52	13 S	12	12	Sun
2d Sunday in Lent.	16	52	14 S	12	12	Sun
Capt. Cook killed at Owhyhee, 1779.	17	29	15 M	12	12	Sun
Peace with England ratified, 1815.	18	29	16 T	11	11	Sun
Voltaire born, 1694.	19	11	17 M	11	11	Sun
George Washington born,	20	10	18 W	11	11	Sun
3d Sunday in Lent.	21	10	19 Th	11	11	Sun
St. Matthias. Peacock emp.	22	9	20 T	10	10	Sun
[by Hornet, 1814.]	23	9	21 F	10	10	Sun
Procyon South 9 4.	24	9	22 S	10	10	Sun
Elias Hicks died, 1830.	25	8	23 E	9	9	Sun
[Pestalozzi died, 1827.]	26	8	24 M	9	9	Sun
Voltaire born, 1694.	27	7	25 Tu	8	8	Sun
George Washington born,	28	7	26 W	8	8	Sun
3d Sunday in Lent.	29	6	27 Th	8	8	Sun
St. Matthias. Peacock emp.	30	5	28 F	7	7	Sun
[by Hornet, 1814.]	31	5	29 S	6	6	Sun
Elias Hicks died, 1830.	1	5	30 E	5	5	Sun
[Pestalozzi died, 1827.]	2	5	31 F	4	4	Sun

February is so called from *februia* (derived from *Februa*, to purify), when a fast was held by the Romans. The weather in this month is generally subject to great changes.

**BOSTON;** New-England, New-York State, Mich. Wisconsin & Iowa.

**NEW-YORK CITY;** Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky & Mississippi & La.

**BALTIMORE;** Virginia, Kentucky & Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama & Mississippi.

**CHARLESTON;** North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama & Mississippi.

**CALENDAR FOR** CH'N.

**CALENDAR FOR** FEBRUARY, 1845.

**CALENDAR FOR** MARSHAL.



## APRIL, 1845.

30 Days.

4th Month,

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Mer.		
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
New Moon.....	6	2 56 even.	2 44 even.	2 33 even.	2 20 even.	1 0	3	52
First Quarter.....	14	4 39 even.	4 27 even.	4 16 even.	4 3 even.	9	0	1
Full Moon.....	22	2 28 morn.	2 16 morn.	2 5 morn.	1 52 morn.	17	morning.	49
Third Quarter.....	30	6 13 even.	6 13 even.	6 0 even.	6 0 even.	25	11	57

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Mer.		
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
New Moon.....	6	2 56 even.	2 44 even.	2 33 even.	2 20 even.	1 0	3	52
First Quarter.....	14	4 39 even.	4 27 even.	4 16 even.	4 3 even.	9	0	1
Full Moon.....	22	2 28 morn.	2 16 morn.	2 5 morn.	1 52 morn.	17	morning.	49
Third Quarter.....	30	6 13 even.	6 13 even.	6 0 even.	6 0 even.	25	11	57

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Mer.		
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
New Moon.....	6	2 56 even.	2 44 even.	2 33 even.	2 20 even.	1 0	3	52
First Quarter.....	14	4 39 even.	4 27 even.	4 16 even.	4 3 even.	9	0	1
Full Moon.....	22	2 28 morn.	2 16 morn.	2 5 morn.	1 52 morn.	17	morning.	49
Third Quarter.....	30	6 13 even.	6 13 even.	6 0 even.	6 0 even.	25	11	57

Day of Month.

Day of Week.

Sun's declination N.

Moon's Place.

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Mer.		
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
New Moon.....	6	2 56 even.	2 44 even.	2 33 even.	2 20 even.	1 0	3	52
First Quarter.....	14	4 39 even.	4 27 even.	4 16 even.	4 3 even.	9	0	1
Full Moon.....	22	2 28 morn.	2 16 morn.	2 5 morn.	1 52 morn.	17	morning.	49
Third Quarter.....	30	6 13 even.	6 13 even.	6 0 even.	6 0 even.	25	11	57

DAILY RECORD.

Sun's declination N.

Moon's Place.

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Mer.		
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
New Moon.....	6	2 56 even.	2 44 even.	2 33 even.	2 20 even.	1 0	3	52
First Quarter.....	14	4 39 even.	4 27 even.	4 16 even.	4 3 even.	9	0	1
Full Moon.....	22	2 28 morn.	2 16 morn.	2 5 morn.	1 52 morn.	17	morning.	49
Third Quarter.....	30	6 13 even.	6 13 even.	6 0 even.	6 0 even.	25	11	57

April derives its name from *aprilis*, meaning to open, because the earth, in that month, begins to open for the production of flowers and vegetables.

New England; New York State; Michigan; Indiana & Illinois.

Connecticut, N. Jersey; Pennsylvania, Ohio; Kentucky & Mississippi & La.

New York City; Baltimore; Charleston; North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Ala., Mississippi & La.

Charleston; North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Ala., Mississippi & La.

Charleston; North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Ala., Mississippi & La.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Mer.		
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
New Moon.....	6	2 56 even.	2 44 even.	2 33 even.	2 20 even.	1 0	3	52
First Quarter.....	14	4 39 even.	4 27 even.	4 16 even.	4 3 even.	9	0	1
Full Moon.....	22	2 28 morn.	2 16 morn.	2 5 morn.	1 52 morn.	17	morning.	49
Third Quarter.....	30	6 13 even.	6 13 even.	6 0 even.	6 0 even.	25	11	57

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Mer.		
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
New Moon.....	6	2 56 even.	2 44 even.	2 33 even.	2 20 even.	1 0	3	52
First Quarter.....	14	4 39 even.	4 27 even.	4 16 even.	4 3 even.	9	0	1
Full Moon.....	22	2 28 morn.	2 16 morn.	2 5 morn.	1 52 morn.	17	morning.	49
Third Quarter.....	30	6 13 even.	6 13 even.	6 0 even.	6 0 even.	25	11	57

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Mer.		
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
New Moon.....	6	2 56 even.	2 44 even.	2 33 even.	2 20 even.	1 0	3	52
First Quarter.....	14	4 39 even.	4 27 even.	4 16 even.	4 3 even.	9	0	1
Full Moon.....	22	2 28 morn.	2 16 morn.	2 5 morn.	1 52 morn.	17	morning.	49
Third Quarter.....	30	6 13 even.	6 13 even.	6 0 even.	6 0 even.	25	11	57

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Mer.		
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
New Moon.....	6	2 56 even.	2 44 even.	2 33 even.	2 20 even.	1 0	3	52
First Quarter.....	14	4 39 even.	4 27 even.	4 16 even.	4 3 even.	9	0	1
Full Moon.....	22	2 28 morn.	2 16 morn.	2 5 morn.	1 52 morn.	17	morning.	49
Third Quarter.....	30	6 13 even.	6 13 even.	6 0 even.	6 0 even.	25	11	57

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Mer.		
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
New Moon.....	6	2 56 even.	2 44 even.	2 33 even.	2 20 even.	1 0	3	52
First Quarter.....	14	4 39 even.	4 27 even.	4 16 even.	4 3 even.	9	0	1
Full Moon.....	22	2 28 morn.	2 16 morn.	2 5 morn.	1 52 morn.	17	morning.	49
Third Quarter.....	30	6 13 even.	6 13 even.	6 0 even.	6 0 even.	25	11	57

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Mer.		
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
New Moon.....	6	2 56 even.	2 44 even.	2 33 even.	2 20 even.	1 0	3	52
First Quarter.....	14	4 39 even.	4 27 even.	4 16 even.	4 3 even.	9	0	1
Full Moon.....	22	2 28 morn.	2 16 morn.	2 5 morn.	1 52 morn.	17	morning.	49
Third Quarter.....	30	6 13 even.	6 13 even.	6 0 even.	6 0 even.	25	11	57

MAY, 1845.

31 Days.

5th Month,

MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.	NEW-YORK.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLESTON.	SUN ON MER.
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M.
New Moon .....	6	5 14 morn.	5 2 morn.	4 51 morn.	1 11 56 55
First Quarter .....	14	9 25 morn.	9 13 morn.	9 2 morn.	9 11 56 14
Full Moon .....	21	11 14 morn.	11 2 morn.	10 51 morn.	17 11 56 8
Third Quarter .....	28	1 14 morn.	1 18 morn.	1 5 morn.	25 11 56 38

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DECL. N.
		Moon's Place.

DAILY RECORD.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	H. W.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	H. W.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	H. W.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	H. W.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	H. W.

of Mercury, to whom the Romans offered sacrifice on the first of that month. In this month the plants generally begin to flower, and the orchards display their highest beauty, in the delicate bloom of the apple-blossom.

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7th Month,

JULY, 1845.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	Boston.	New-York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Mer.
	D. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
New Moon .....	4 11 46 morn.	11 34 morn.	11 23 morn.	11 10 morn.	1 0 3 29
First Quarter .....	12 9 38 morn.	9 26 morn.	9 15 morn.	9 2 morn.	9 0 4 52
Full Moon .....	19 1 19 morn.	1 7 morn.	0 56 morn.	0 43 morn.	17 0 5 48
Third Quarter .....	25 10 36 even.	10 24 even.	10 13 even.	10 0 even.	25 0 6 10

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	Moon's Place.
D. M.			
1 Tu 23	6 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>Massacre at Wyoming</i>	
2 W 23	7 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>Sun in Apogee</i>	
3 Th 23	8 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>Port Erie taken, 1814.</i>	
4 Fr 22	9 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>Ludlow end, 1776. Adams</i>	
5 Sa 22	10 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>Jeff. d. 1826, Monroe, 1831.</i>	
6 E 22	11 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>ith Sunday after Trinity</i>	
7 Th 21	12 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>ELFCTION IN I.A. 1845.</i>	
8 Tu 22	13 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>Edmonson Burke died, 1794.</i>	
9 W 22	14 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>Broadbalk defeated, 1775.</i>	
10 Th 22	15 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>Columbus born, 1451.</i>	
11 Fr 22	16 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>John Q. Adams born, 1767.</i>	
12 Sa 21	17 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>Alex. Hamilton killed in</i>	
13 Su 21	18 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>duel by Aaron Burr, 1804.</i>	
14 M 21	19 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>French Recruit com. 1760.</i>	
15 Tu 21	20 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>Geo. Clinton born, 1739.</i>	
16 W 21	21 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>Stoney Point taken, 1777.</i>	
17 Th 21	22 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>Bishop White died, 1836.</i>	
18 Fr 21	23 <del>T</del>		
19 Sa 20	24 <del>T</del>		
20 <del>E</del>	25 <del>T</del>		
21 M 20	26 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>9th Sunday after Trinity.</i>	
22 Tu 20	27 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>Robert Burns died, 1796.</i>	
23 W 20	28 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>Gibraltar taken by the Brit.</i>	
24 Th 19	29 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>Simon Bolivar born, 1783.</i>	
25 Fr 19	30 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>St. James.</i>	
26 Sa 19	31 <del>T</del>		
27 <del>E</del>	1 <del>T</del>		
28 M 19	2 <del>T</del>		
29 Tu 18	3 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>10th Sunday after Trinity.</i>	
30 W 18	4 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>Rеспire gull d. 1794.</i>	
31 Th 18	5 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>Revolution of 1830 in France.</i>	
32 F 18	6 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>triumphant</i>	
33 S 18	7 <del>T</del>	<sup>[175]</sup> <i>Mass. South. 1830.</i>	

DAILY RECORD







30 Days.

11th Month.

NOVEMBER, 1845.

MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.	NEW-YORK.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLESTON.	SUN ON ME.	
D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D. H. M. S.	
First Quarter.	1	1	1	0	55 even.	1
Full Moon.	6	7	7	7	35 even.	9
Third Quarter.	11	11	11	11	6 even.	17
New Moon.	16	16	16	6	21 morn.	25
						11
						47
						17

Day of Month.

Day of Week.

Sun's decl. S.

Moon's Place.

Month.

November takes its name from November, nine, being the ninth month in the year. This month, being distinguished by its decaying appearance and the name of the leaf, has acquired the name of the gloomy month of November.

New-England, New-Connecticut, N. Jersey, New-Mich., Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana & Illinois.

BOSTON;

NEW-YORK CITY;

CALIFORNIA;

CHARLESTON;

BALTIMORE;

PHILADELPHIA;

DETROIT;

ATLANTA;

MEMPHIS;

NEW-ORLEANS;

ST. LOUIS;

CHICAGO;

INDIANAPOLIS;

INDIANA;

KANSAS CITY;

OKLAHOMA CITY;

TEXAS CITY;

NEW-MEXICO CITY;

ALBUQUERQUE;

SAN ANTONIO;

EL PASO;

MONTEVIDEO;

BUENOS AIRES;

LA PLATA;

COLONIA DEL SACRAMENTO;

MONTEVIDEO;

LA PAZ;

QUILLAO;

VALPARAISO;

CONCEPCION;

ANTOFAGASTA;

TIERRA DEL FUEGO;

PUERTO NARVIK;

YAMAL;

NEW-SIBERIA;

CHUKCHI;

NEW-CHINAH;

NEW-ALASKA;

NEW-CHITOGA;

DECEMBER, 1845.												31 Days.
MOON'S PHASES.			BOSTON.			NEW-YORK.			BALTIMORE.			SUN. ON MER.
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.
First Quarter.....	5	8 even.	9	56 even.	9	45 even.	9	32 even.	1	11	49	s. 23
Full Moon.....	13	15 even.	1	47 even.	1	36 even.	1	23 even.	9	11	52	44
Third Quarter.....	21	6 even.	6	31 even.	6	20 even.	6	7 even.	17	11	56	32
New Moon.....	28	6 even.	5	56 even.	5	46 even.	5	33 even.	25	ev.	0	31

DAILY RECORD.													Day of Month.																							
Sun's decl. S.													Day of Week.																							
Moon's Place.													Sun's decl. S.																							
D.	M.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.																							
1	M.	21	53	1	After of Russia died, 1825.	7	132	1	26	7	5	0	1	7	4	31	7	10	11	17	3	4	35	7	14	6	47	4	52	7	30	8	47			
2	Tu	22	2	2	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.	7	133	4	26	8	17	0	47	7	8	31	8	21	10	57	7	4	35	8	25	6	47	4	52	8	38	9	33			
3	W.	23	10	3	Jupiter South 9.	7	14	1	26	9	30	1	33	7	9	31	9	33	11	46	7	6	45	9	35	6	48	4	52	9	45	10	22			
4	Th	24	18	4	Seven stars South 10.	43	7	15	4	26	10	40	3	22	11	10	43	10	44	6	49	4	52	10	11	13	11	13	11	14	13	15	11	13		
5	F.	22	26	5	[Island taken] 1776.	7	16	4	25	11	49	3	13	7	11	51	0	37	7	7	4	35	11	51	6	50	4	52	11	54	morn.	11	54	morn.	11	54
6	Sa	23	33	6	Van Buren b. 1782; Theodore T. 1800.	7	17	4	25	12	4	50	4	8	7	12	4	31	morn.	1	32	7	8	4	35	morn.	6	51	4	52	0	8	8	47		
7	Su	22	40	7	St Sunday in Advent.	7	18	4	25	5	56	5	6	7	13	4	30	0	56	2	30	7	9	4	35	0	56	6	51	4	52	0	55	1	6	
8	M.	21	47	8	Seven stars south 10.	20	7	19	1	25	3	6	7	24	7	15	40	3	4	48	7	11	4	35	3	2	6	53	4	52	2	54	3	24		
9	Tu	22	52	9	Wilson born, 1609.	7	20	1	25	4	6	8	31	7	16	1	31	4	5	5	56	7	19	4	35	4	3	6	51	4	52	3	52			
10	We	23	58	10	Long, the poor, died, 1782.	7	21	4	25	5	8	9	35	7	17	4	31	5	5	6	59	7	12	4	35	5	2	6	54	5	43	5	43			
11	Th	23	3	11	Seven stars South 10.	12	7	22	4	25	6	15	10	21	7	17	1	21	6	1	7	48	7	13	4	35	5	58	6	55	4	52	6	21		
12	Fri	23	17	12	Seven stars South 10.	12	7	23	1	25	6	15	10	21	7	17	1	21	6	1	7	48	7	13	4	35	5	58	6	55	4	52	6	21		
13	Sa	23	12	13	Dr. Johnson died, 1784.	7	24	4	26	11	47	1	47	1	19	4	31	5	42	9	11	7	15	3	5	46	6	57	4	53	6	1	7	47		
14	Su	23	15	14	Washington died, 1799.	7	24	4	26	5	37	11	47	1	47	1	19	4	31	6	36	9	49	7	15	4	36	6	40	6	57	4	54	6	54	
15	M.	23	18	15	Jupiter South 9.	19	7	25	1	26	6	31	1	35	5	35	7	20	4	31	6	36	9	49	7	15	4	36	6	40	6	57	4	54		
16	Tu	23	21	16	Grant born in N.Y. 1835.	7	26	4	26	7	32	0	58	7	20	4	32	7	32	10	32	7	16	4	36	6	36	1	35	6	40	6	57	4	54	
17	We	23	27	17	Bolivar died, 1830.	7	26	4	27	8	32	1	33	7	21	4	32	8	25	10	57	7	17	4	35	8	39	7	46	8	56	4	53	7	37	
18	Th	23	32	18	Long, the poor, died, 1830.	7	27	4	27	9	32	1	33	7	21	4	32	8	25	11	57	7	17	4	35	8	39	7	46	8	56	4	53	7	37	
19	Fri	23	36	19	Louisiana purchased, 1803.	7	28	4	27	10	31	2	42	7	22	4	33	10	23	1	35	6	40	7	18	4	36	6	40	6	57	4	54	6	54	
20	Sa	23	37	20	[Advent.]	7	28	4	28	11	30	3	20	7	23	4	35	11	21	0	44	7	19	4	38	11	21	7	0	4	56	11	22			
21	Su	23	37	21	St. Thomas, 4th Sunday in Advent.	7	29	4	28	12	30	3	20	7	23	4	35	12	30	1	28	7	19	4	38	11	21	7	0	4	56	11	22			
22	M.	23	37	22	Inquier South 7.	51	7	30	1	29	1	21	4	41	7	24	4	31	0	21	2	87	7	20	4	39	0	20	7	17	0	44				
23	Tu	23	37	23	Yankee horn, 1642.	7	30	1	29	1	21	4	41	7	24	3	35	1	23	3	5	7	20	4	39	1	21	4	41	1	15	1	41			
24	We	23	36	24	Seven stars South 9.	24	7	30	4	30	2	29	6	51	7	25	1	35	2	25	4	41	7	24	5	38	2	16	2	51	0	42				
25	Th	23	34	25	Christmas.	7	31	4	31	3	36	8	0	7	25	4	36	3	33	5	24	7	21	4	40	3	31	7	34	5	38	3	19	4	0	
26	Fri	23	32	26	St. John.	7	31	4	31	4	44	9	8	7	25	4	37	4	40	6	32	7	21	4	41	4	37	7	34	5	38	4	0			
27	Sa	23	30	27	Innocents.	7	31	4	32	5	31	10	5	26	4	37	5	46	7	29	7	22	4	41	3	35	0	42	7	45	0	48				
28	Fri	23	29	28	The Jura taken, 1812.	7	32	4	33	10	56	7	26	4	38	10	57	4	38	8	20	7	22	4	42	7	45	0	48	6	55					
29	M.	23	13	29	St. John.	7	32	4	33	5	65	11	46	7	26	4	39	5	55	9	10	7	22	4	43	6	17	4	45	1	6	16	7	46		
30	Tu	23	9	30	Seven stars South 8.	56	7	32	4	35	8	23	0	38	7	27	1	40	8	25	10	43	7	23	4	44	8	28	7	51	2	8	35	9	24	
31	We	23	5	31	Seven stars South 8.	56	7	32	4	35	8	23	0	38	7	27	1	40	8	25	10	43	7	23	4	44	8	28	7	51	2	8	35	9	24	

Decem., etc. It is one of the

most unpleasant months in the

whole year. This gloom out-

of-doors is however, compensated

by the enjoyment of the warm

sunshine.

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## THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

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THE year 1844, just ended, has witnessed one of the most extraordinary Political contests that ever occurred. So nice and equal a balance of parties, so universal and intense an interest, so desperate and protracted a struggle, are entirely without parallel. The result, though showing a large preponderance of Electoral Votes for the victorious party, exhibits no corresponding disparity of moral or numerical strength. James K. Polk is chosen President by less than an absolute majority of the People's Votes. Allow him Fifty Thousand more than Clay, in a Vote of Three Millions, and there are still to be considered the Sixty-odd Thousand votes thrown away on the Birney or Abolition ticket—every one opposed to Polk's views on the Texas Question, and nine-tenths of them in favor of the Protection of Home Industry, and Whigs in every thing but their Political hostility to Slavery. So that, while one party has secured the Offices and the Executive power, there is a clear popular majority for the Principles and Measures of its antagonist.

But this is only an item. *James K. Polk owes his election to the Birney or Liberty Party.* Had there been no such party, drawing its votes nine-tenths from the Whig ranks, Mr. Clay would have received at least the votes of New-York and Michigan, in addition to those actually cast for him, giving him 146 votes to Polk's 129. To Birney and Co. therefore, is the Country indebted for the election of Polk, and an Annexation, anti-Tariff ascendancy in the Federal Government.

Yet Abolition alone could not have made a sufficient diversion in favor of Loco-Focoism to defeat Mr. Clay. Native Americanism, or the apprehension studiously inculcated by Mr. Polk's partisans that the Whigs, if successful, would abolish or greatly restrict the privilege of becoming citizens now accorded to Immigrants from Foreign Countries, struck us a hard blow. Thousands of Adopted Citizens, heretofore Whigs, were impelled to go

over to the opposite party; thousands were Naturalized expressly to oppose Nativism, and voted the Polk tickets mainly to that end; thousands more, we have good reason to believe, voted that way without being naturalized at all. Mr. Polk on this single question gained more than enough votes in the State of New-York to elect him.

But all the losses sustained by the Whigs through Fraudulent Voting, with the diversions from their ranks by Abolition and repugnance to Nativism, would have been unavailing, had the People been permitted to know what were the main questions in difference between the two great parties, and so to decide intelligently upon them. But this Loco-Focoism resisted and prevented. It could not do otherwise, and not be beaten. Therefore, while its public meetings, its speakers, its journals, in the *South*, were open, bold and ardent in their advocacy of the Immediate Annexation of Texas to this Country, regardless of consequences, this question was widely declared at the *North* to be by no means distinctly or decisively in issue. The Evening Post, the most respectable and influential Polk paper in this City, repudiated the issue and opposed Annexation. Silas Wright, who had powerfully opposed the Texas Treaty in the Senate, was made the Polk candidate for Governor of New-York, by which nomination the Van Buren anti-Texas men were drawn into the support of Polk, New-York carried for him, and his election secured. Thus while Texas gained for Polk the votes of Georgia and Louisiana, the game was so played as not to lose him a single Northern vote.

On the Tariff question the fraud planned and perpetrated to prevent a clear popular verdict was still more glaring. In the first place, a resolution, which might be interpreted to mean any thing or nothing, was passed at the Convention by which Polk and Dallas were nominated. The Free Traders interpreted it as declaring hostility to all Protective

Legislation. The Tariff men in the party regarded it as meaning practically just nothing at all. Thus both were satisfied. Coming before the People, those of the Cotton States were assured that Mr. Polk was a genuine Free Trader, and his votes and speeches in Congress and on the stump were cited to prove it. At the same time, Pennsylvania and other Tariff States were assured that Polk was for moderate and reasonable Protection to Home Industry, and a letter from him to John K. Kane of Philadelphia (the only avowal of principle he made 'for the public eye' after his nomination) was produced to prove it. This letter was written after the pattern of the Baltimore Resolution aforesaid, and while it looked toward a Protective Tariff, was cautiously worded so as not to give umbrage to the Free Traders. Thus Georgia and Alabama supported Mr. Polk as the consistent, uncompromising enemy of the Protective Policy, while Pennsylvania and the Wool-growing or Manufacturing sections of New-York and other Free States were assured that he was as favorable to Protection as Mr. Clay! In Pittsburgh and vicinity, he was even commended as *more* favorable to Protection than his great competitor! No expenditure of sophistry or falsehood was deemed too great to cover this weak point of their line of defence. The success was such as ill-deserving often meets in the outset. The apprehensions of the Tariff section of the party were entirely lulled to rest, and Mr. Polk received large majorities in nearly every Iron County of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Let us see the end before we conclude that such iniquity has prospered.

And yet so palpable was the cheat practiced upon the Tariff section of Mr. Polk's supporters that it seemed hardly possible that it should succeed. No intelligent man could be deceived by it, and even the ignorant suspected while they yielded to it. But the old prejudices, the old hatreds, the old slanders, against Mr. Clay, were vehemently invoked, and new and grosser calumnies were invented for the occasion, to be credited on the strength of the old ones. Mr. Clay was held

up to the Nation as a gambler, a profane swearer, and a general profligate in morals and life, while those who had through twenty years supported and idolized Crawford and Jackson, each of whom had killed his man in personal encounter, while Jackson had tried hard to kill the two Bentons without even the formalities of a combat, were horrified at Mr. Clay's bloodless and regretted duels! The contest was widely represented as one between a dueling and an anti-dueling candidate, and thousands were on this ground induced to vote against their own views of National Policy and practical beneficence. If an unjust seizure of foreign territory, resulting in war and ten thousand deaths, shall be the result of this squeamishness, on whom will rest the responsibility?

But Calumny and Fraud have done their work, and Mr. Clay is defeated. That is the extent of the verdict. Would that its consequences might extend no farther than their authors intended! The People have not intended to decide against a Protective Tariff nor in favor of the Annexation of Texas; and yet both these are among the probable results of Polk's election. The Sub-Treasury project, if there be any sincerity and consistency in the victors, must also be revived and pressed upon the Country. Mr. Polk stands expressly and publicly committed to it; his chief advisers are Calhoun, Van Buren, Woodbury, &c. Pride of opinion and the taunts of the more reckless Destructives will probably compel 'the party,' however reluctantly, to march up to the line of its former professions. Those, therefore, who hope for a quiet, peaceful, conservative Administration, are doomed to disappointment. Mr. Polk is not the man to rise superior to the circumstances by which he finds himself surrounded. He will submit to be moulded and governed by them. He must carry Proscription down to low water mark, for the hungry pack behind him will have it so. He must press the Annexation of Texas, for those who forced his nomination at Baltimore regard this as the primary consideration, and chose him for his known devotion to their darling scheme. He must do his best

to undermine and overthrow the Protective features of the Tariff, all the time talking smooth generalities and specious clap-trap about 'equalizing the burthens of the Government,' 'equal Protection,' 'correcting the excesses of former legislation,' &c. while sapping the great bulwark of the National well-being. In short, the new Administration will be compelled, by the original sin attending its conception, to war at once upon the Public Interests and the Public Faith.

What, then, is the duty of the Whigs?—Evidently, to stand fast by their Principles and their Country. They should offer no factious opposition to the new dynasty—no opposition for opposition's sake. But they should renew and perfect their organization, be vigilant in the diffusion of facts and arguments bearing on the great questions which must continue to divide the Country, maintain their ascendancy wherever the majority is with them, and strengthen their ranks in Congress so far as possible. To these ends no noisy or vehement effort is requisite. Let them but adhere firmly to their principles and their measures, discarding all solicitations to disband and adopt new names and new purposes. Thus prepared, thus guarded, let them patiently, hopefully bide their time.—The punishment of the temporarily successful frauds and deceptions of 1844 cannot fail to be signal and certain.

#### Were the Whigs beaten by Fraud?

If any man doubts that systematic, enormous, atrocious frauds were perpetrated in our late Election, and that James K. Polk is chosen President by virtue of these frauds, we ask his attention to the following facts:

The total vote of Louisiana in the vehement contest of 1840 was 18,912; in the late Election it was 26,295—an increase of about thirty-five per cent. Accordingly, it will be found by a scrutiny of the Parish returns that the increase averages very nearly that ratio—a little higher in the new and rapidly growing Parishes; a little lower in those that are old and stationary: though the strong Loco-Foco Parishes are apt to swell their vote the most. The single exception is the Loco-Foco strong-

hold Plaquemines, an old Parish, not rapidly increasing its population, lying below New-Orleans, toward the mouth of the Mississippi. Here the vote has been swelled after this extraordinary fashion:

	1840.	1842.	1843.	1844.
<i>Whig. Loco. Whig. Loco. Whig. Loco. Clay. Polk.</i>	40	250...98	179...36	310...37 1007.

The vote for Polk exceeds the whole number of *white males of all ages* in the Parish in 1840, although Louisiana exacts a Property qualification of her voters! And the excessive majority for Polk over that given for his party at *any former Election has given him the vote of the State*. In other words—if Plaquemines had given no more than her honest vote, the Electoral Vote of Louisiana would have been cast for Clay.

That this vote of Plaquemines was abominably fraudulent rests on no inference or calculation. *John Gibney*, steward of the steamboat Agnes, swears that the boat went down from New-Orleans with a full load of passengers, under the charge of Judge Leonard, (the great man of Plaquemines;) that he himself, a minor, not residing in Plaquemines, being persuaded by the Captain, voted *three times* at different Polls in that Parish—every time for Polk and Dallas. *Dr. J. B. Wilkinson*, a voter of Plaquemines, swears that he noticed that the Polls were opened before the legal hour, and were then surrounded by a crowd of strangers, one of whom he ventured to challenge; but, as the Clerk reached out the book, the *Sheriff* pulled it away, declaring that nobody should be sworn! After this the foreign votes went in pell-mell. *Alfred Veil*, a passenger, and *E. Seymour Austin*, pilot of the Agnes, swear to a state of facts within their knowledge similar to that sworn to by John Gibney. *Albert Savage*, Engineer of the steamboat Planter, swears that his boat went down with one hundred and forty Loco-Focos from New-Orleans, who voted after the fashion above described; but when he offered a vote—it being a *Clay* one—it was refused, the *Sheriff* saying he would swear him! *Paul Cormen* testifies that he went with other Whigs to vote, but were deterred by seeing Charles Bruland driven out of the voting room, wounded, bloody, and without his hat, having been beaten by the *Sheriff* for offering a Whig vote. There being a large Loco-Foco mob around the Polls, excited, swearing and threatening, the few Whigs were obliged to leave without voting.

This is the way one State was carried for Polk and Dallas. Had we room, we could satisfy any candid mind that New-York was carried by means equally foul and flagitious.—Can such victories profit the winners?

# VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

<b>PRESIDENT.</b>		<b>VICE PRESIDENT.*</b>		<b>PRESIDENT.</b>		<b>VICE PRESIDENT.</b>	
1788	{ Geo. Washington. 69 (Unanimous.)	John Adams..... 34 (Scattering)..... 35	1824	Andrew Jackson. 99 John Q. Adams. 84	John C. Calhoun. 182 Five or six. .... 75	[J. Q. Adams elected President by House of Reps.]	John C. Calhoun. 182
1792	{ Geo. Washington 132 (Unanimous.)	John Adams..... 77 George Clinton..... 50	1828	W. H. Crawford 41 Henry Clay..... 37	Richard Rush. .... 83	John C. Calhoun. 178	Richard Rush. .... 83
1796	John Adams..... 71 Thos. Jefferson. 68	T. Jefferson 4, Burr. 1 Thomas Pinckney. 58	1832	Andrew Jackson 178 John Q. Adams. 83	Martin Van Buren. 189 John Sergeant. .... 49	John Q. Adams elected President by House of Reps.]	Martin Van Buren. 189
1800	Thos. Jefferson. 73 John Adams. .... 64	Aaron Burr. .... 50 Aaron Burr. .... 73	1836	Andrew Jackson 210 Henry Clay..... 49	John Floyd. .... 11 William Wirt. .... 7	John Tyler. .... 47	John Tyler. .... 47
1804	Thos. Jefferson. 162 Cous. C Pinckney 14	George Clinton. .... 141 James Madison. 162	1840	Rufus King. .... 118 George Clinton. .... 118	Martin Van Buren. 170 W. H. Harrison. 60	William Smith. .... 29	Amos Ellmaker. .... 11
1808	Chas. C Pinckney. 45	Rufus King. .... 47	1844	Ezra T. Gerry. .... 128 Jared Ingersoll. .... 58	Hugh L. White. 29 Daniel Webster. 14	John Tyler. .... 23	Richard M. Johnson. 147
1812	James Madison. 127 De W. Clinton. 89	Jared Ingersoll. .... 58	1848	Daniel D. Tompkins. 183 (Opposition scattering)..... 218	W. P. Magruder. 11 W. H. Harrison. 231	John Tyler. .... 45	John Tyler. .... 45
1816	James Monroe. .... 193	Daniel D. Tompkins. 218	1852	Rufus King. .... 34 (Opposition scattering)..... 218	Martin Van Buren. 60 Harr 19 Sts. V. B. 7	Potk I. Tazewell. .... 11 James K. Polk. .... 170	Potk I. Tazewell. .... 11
1820	{ James Monroe. .... 218 (No opp. but 1 vote)	(Opposition scattering)	1856	Henry Clay. .... 105	George M. Dallas. .... 170	Theo. Fred. Gruyzen. 105	George M. Dallas. .... 170

\* At the four first elections, no discrimination was made between votes for President and Vice President; each elector voting for two candidates, and the highest on the poll being President and the next Vice President.

† Under the Constitution as it then stood, there was no *choice* for President; the votes for Jefferson and Burr, the Democratic candidates, being equal. The House, after a protracted and most exciting struggle, elected Mr. Jefferson President; whereupon Burr became Vice President.

‡ Mr. Ingersoll received only the Federal votes; Mr. Clinton those of New York in addition.

§ Gov. Wm. Painter of N. H. voted for J. Q. Adams, who was not candidate.

¶ In the House of Representatives, Adams received the votes of 13 States; Jackson of 7, Crawford of 4. South Carolina voted for Ex-Gov. Floyd of Virginia, and H. Lee of Boston. Pennsylvania voted for Jackson, but snewed Va. & Buren, and cast her vote for Wilkins. Vermont voted for Wilts and Ellmaker (Ant. Masonic).

\*\* Tennessee and Georgia voted for White and Tyler; Maryland for Harrison and Tyler; South Carolina for Magruder and Tyler; Massachusetts for Webster and Granger. Virginia for Martin Van Buren and Judge Smith of Alabama. Col. R. M. Johnson having just half the votes for Vice-President, the Senate proceeded to elect; whereupon Col. Johnson received 33 votes and Francis Granger 16.

## VOTES OF NEW-YORK FOR PRESIDENT.

1832—Andrew Jackson.....	168,497	Clay and Wirt.....	154,896
1836—Martin Van Buren.....	166,815	William H. Harrison.....	138,543
1840—William H. Harrison.....	224,817	Martin Van Buren.....	212,927
James G. Birney.....	2,808		
1844—James K. Polk.....	237,588	Henry Clay.....	232,482
		James G. Birney.....	15,812

## NEW-YORK ELECTIONS SINCE 1789.

*Statement of Votes cast in this State for Governor, at the several Elections of Chief Magistrate, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.*

Year.	Candidates.	Votes.	Majority.	Year.	Cand dates.	Votes.	Majority.
1789—George Clinton.....	6,391	421	1824—De Witt Clinton.....	103,452			
Robert Yates.....	5,942		Samuel Young.....	87,003			16,359
1792—George Clinton.....	8,440	108	1826—De Witt Clinton.....	99,785			
John Jay.....	8,332		William B. Roche ter. ....	99,135			3,650
1795—John Jay.....	13,481	1,580	1828—Martin Van Buren.....	136,794			
Robert Yates.....	11,892	1,580	Smith Th. impson.....	106,444			30,350
1798—John Jay.....	16,012	2,880	Solomon Southwick.....	33,345			
Robert R. Livingston.....	13,662		1830—Ezra T. Throop.....	128,842			
1801—George Clinton.....	24,808		Francis Granger.....	120,361			8,481
Stephen Van Rensselaer. ....	20,913	3,965	Ezekiel Williams.....	2,342			
1804—Morgan Lewis.....	30,829	8,690	1832—William L. Marcy.....	166,410			
Aaron Burr.....	22,139		Francis Granger.....	136,672			9,738
1807—Daniel D. Tompkins.....	35,074	4,083	1834—William L. Marcy.....	181,900			
Morgan Lewis.....	30,989		Willard H. Seward.....	169,008			12,892
1810—Daniel D. Tompkins.....	43,094	6,610	1836—William L. Marcy.....	166,122			
John Pott. ....	36,464		Jesse Buel.....	136,448			29,474
1813—Daniel D. Tompkins.....	43,324	3,606	Irene S. Smith. ....	3,496			
Stephen Van Rensselaer. ....	33,713		1838—William H. Seward.....	192,882			
1816—Daniel D. Tompkins.....	45,412	6,705	William L. Marcy.....	182,461			10,421
Rufus King.....	38,647		1840—William H. Seward.....	222,011			
1817—De Witt Clinton.....	43,310	41,891	William C. Bouck.....	216,26			5,285
Peter B. Porter. ....	1,417		Gerrit Smith.....	2,062			
1820—De Witt Clinton.....	47,447	1,457	1842—William C. Bouck.....	298,072			
Daniel D. Tompkins.....	45,900		Luther Bradish.....	186,091			21,361
(New Constitution—)			Alvan Stewart.....	7,263			
1822—Joseph C. Yates.....	128,493	125,583	1844—Silas Wright.....	241,090			
Solomon Southwick.....	2,910		Millard Fillmore.....	231,957			10,033
			Alvan Stewart.....	15,119			

\* Votes of Otsego and Tioga Counties rejected, which it is said would have reversed the majority.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In the Congress of 1776, the great question of American Liberty came first to be discussed. On the 8th of May, Mr. Adams offered a resolution, that the Colonies should adopt governments adequate to the wants of the Country, and independent of Great Britain. The success of this resolution on the 15th was considered as decisive of the question of allegiance to any foreign power. On the 7th of June, Col. H. Morris, Secy. seconded by Mr. Adams, moved in Congress the ever-memorable resolution of American Independence. The debate continued until the 19th, when the consideration of the resolution was postponed till the 1st of July. The next day, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and R. R. Livingston, were appointed to prepare a draught of a Declaration of Independence. The two gentlemen first named, on the Committee having been deputed a sub-Committee to draw up a Declaration, at the desire of Mr. Adams it was prepared by Mr. Jefferson.

On the 1st of July, the question on the resolution was again resumed, and unanimously agreed to on the second. Mr. Jefferson has told us that "the Colossus of that Congress—the great pillar of support to the Declaration of Independence, and its ablest advocate and champion on the floor of the House, was John Adams. In that moment of darkness, of terror, and of consternation, when the election was to be made between contending for or against Liberty and Independence on the one hand, and defeat, subjugation, and death on the other, the courage of Adams, in the true spirit of heroism, rose in proportion to the dangers which pressed around him; and he poured forth that only genuine eloquence, the eloquence of the soul, which, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, 'moved his hearers from their seats.' The objections of his adversaries were seen to loiter back in a state of wreck; floating in broken fragments on the pillows of the storm, and over rocks, over breakers and engulfing whirlpools, that every where surrounded him, he brought the gallant ship of the Nation safe into port." <sup>[\*]</sup> Wirt.

The Declaration already prepared was taken into consideration on the 4th of July, 1776—a day never to be forgotten—when it received the sanction of the whole Congress.

## DECLARATION.

WHEN in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it. He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good, suspending in their operation till his assent is given; indeed, will dictate, that government should be obtained; and, when so suspended, long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, according to his pleasure, he has refused to pass other laws for the

## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause officers to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our

most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hand.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority, of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British

crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other things which independent States may of right do.

And, for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing Declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

#### JOHN HANCOCK.

##### *New Hampshire.*

Jacob Bartlett,  
William Whipple,  
Matthew Thornton.

##### *Massachusetts Bay.*

Samuel Adams,  
John Adams,  
Robert Treat Paine,  
Elbridge Gerry.

##### *Rhode Island.*

Stephen Hopkins,  
William Ellery.

##### *Connecticut.*

Roger Sherman,  
Samuel Huntington,  
Wm. W. Williams,  
Oliver Wolcott.

##### *New York.*

William Floyd,  
Philip Livingston,  
Francis Lewis,  
Lewis Morris.

##### *New Jersey.*

Richard Stockton,  
John Witherspoon,  
Francis Hopkinson,  
John Hart,  
Abraham Clark.

##### *Pennsylvania.*

Robert Morris,  
Benjamin Rush,  
Benjamin Franklin,  
John Morton,  
George Clymer,

##### *James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.*

##### *Delaware.*

Cesar Rodney,  
George Read,  
Thomas M'Kean.

##### *Maryland.*

Samuel Chase,  
William Paca,  
Thomas Stone,  
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

##### *Virginia.*

George Wythe,  
Richard Henry Lee,

Thomas Jefferson,  
Benjamin Harrison,  
Thomas Nelson, Jr.,  
Francis Lightfoot Lee,  
Carter Braxton.

##### *North Carolina.*

William Hooper,  
Joseph Hewes,  
John Penn.

##### *South Carolina.*

Edward Rutledge,  
Thomas Heyward, Jr.,  
Thomas Lynch, Jr.,  
Arthur Middleton.

##### *Georgia.*

Button Gwinnett,  
Lazare Hall,  
George Walton.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America:

#### ARTICLE I.—CONGRESS.

##### SECTION I.—*Legislative Powers.*

1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

##### SECTION II.—*House of Representatives.*

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite to Electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

##### *Composition of Members—Apportionment.*

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, or such shorter time as may be directed. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Rep-

resentative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

##### SECTION III.—*Senate.*

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next

meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall also be a resident inhabitant of that State for which he is chosen.

1. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

2. The Senate shall choose their own officers, and by virtue of their authority, in the absence of the President of the United States, shall exercise the office of President of the Senate.

3. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments, and shall have the sole power to try all cases of treason, and for叛乱, and sedition for that purpose, they shall have the sole power of conviction. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and if a person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, and the same in the cases of impeachment shall not extend to removal from office, and disqualification to enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted, nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

#### SECTION IV.—*Election of Members.*

1. The time, places and manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

#### SECTION V.—*Powers of each House.*

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, and expel its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, except such parts may in their judgment require secrecy: and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

#### SECTION VI.—*Compensation, Privileges, &c.*

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office within the jurisdiction of the United States, without the consent of the Senate or the emoluments of such office being reduced during such time to a sum equivalent to that under the United States, or to a sum not greater than under the House during his continuance in office.

#### SECTION VII.—*Bills and Resolutions, &c.*

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as in other bills.

2. All bills, after having passed the House of

Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsidration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

#### SECTION VIII.—*Powers of Congress.*

1. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States: but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance by Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings:—And,

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and ed, to the seat of the government of the United States, proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

#### SECTION IX.—Prohibitions and Privileges.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. Nobility or ex post facto law shall be proscribed.

4. No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriation made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

#### SECTION X.—State Restrictions, &c.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports and exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

### ARTICLE II.—PRESIDENT.

#### SECTION I.—Election for President.

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

3. The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for the President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, seal-

ed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President; if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President.

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

7. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

8. In case of removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring who officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

10. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

#### SECTION II.—Powers of the President.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme

Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

### SECTION III.—Duties of the President.

1. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

### SECTION IV.—Impeachment of Officers.

1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE III.—JUDICIARY.

### SECTION I.—Courts—Judges.

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

### SECTION II.—Judicial Powers—Civil—Criminal.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States—between a State and citizens of another State—between citizens of different States—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States—and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place, or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

### SECTION III.—Treason.

1. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

## ARTICLE IV.—STATE RIGHTS.

### SECTION I.—Restitution and Privileges.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State

to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

### SECTION II.—Privilege of Citizens.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

### SECTION III.—New States.

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

### SECTION IV.—State Governments—Republican.

1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

## ARTICLE V.—AMENDMENTS.

1. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI.—DEBTS.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII.—RATIFICATION.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine States,

shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,  
and Deputy from Virginia.

### A M E N D M E N T S .

Articles in addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the Fifth Article of the original Constitution.

#### ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

#### ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

#### ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

#### ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

#### ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

#### ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

#### ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

#### ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

#### ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and, if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and, if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain, any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[Note.—The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution, was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh Congress.]

# WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

**FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:**

The period for a new election of a Citizen to administer the Executive Government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, others, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any

considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the solation to believe, that while choice and prudence to be assured, that this resolution has not, in any way, invited me to quit the political scene, particularly without a strict regard to all the triotism does not forbid it. considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his Country: to terminate the career of my public life, my and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep silence in my situation might imply. I acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude am influenced by no diminution of zeal for which I owe to my beloved Country, for the your future interest: no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances to return to that retirement from which I had sometimes dubious—vicissitudes of fortune, been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my ten discouraging, in situations in which, not un-inclination to do this previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an Address to decline it to you: but mature reflection support was the essential prop of the efforts, on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclinations incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded whatever partiality may be retained in my services, that in the present circumstances of our Country, you will not disapprove of my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good inten-

tions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the Goverment, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes perhaps still more in the eyes of

services, they were temporary, I have the con-

In looking forward to the moment which is which binds a dutiful citizen to his Country: to terminate the career of my public life, my and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep silence in my situation might imply. I acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude am influenced by no diminution of zeal for which I owe to my beloved Country, for the your future interest: no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our Country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction by the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your dress to decline it to you: but mature reflection support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guaranty of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows, that

Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free Constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of Liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the ap-

plause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appears to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of Liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very Liberty which you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress, against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union; to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and unmoveable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, willing for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discrediting whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to embroil the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common Country, that Country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you in together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to pro-  
ject pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same manners, habits and political prin-

cles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerful they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our Country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The *North*, in an unrestrained intercourse with the *South*, protected by the equal laws of a common Government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprize, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The *South* in the same intercourse; benefiting by the agency of the *North*, sees its agriculture grow, and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the *North*, it finds its particular navigation invigorated—and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The *East*, in a like intercourse with the *West*, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communication, by land and water, will more and more find a valuable bent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The *West* derives from the *East* supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as *one Nation*. Any other tenure by which the *West* can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our Country thus sees an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military es-

tablishments, which under any form of government, are inauspicious to Liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty. In this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your Liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear you to the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of a patriotic desire. Is there at doubt, whether a common Government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our Country, while experiment shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern that any grounds should have been furnished for characterizing parties, by geographical discrimination—*Northern and Southern Atlantic and Western;* whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief, that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts.—You cannot hold yourselves too much against the jealousies and heats burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to banish faction—to give it an artificial and extraneous alien to each other, those who ought to ordinary force—to put in the place of the delectable bond together by fraternal affection. The gated will of the Nation, the will of a party, inhabitants of our Western country have lately often a small but artful and enterprising minority had a useful lesson on this head. They have ity of the community: and, according to the al seen in the negotiation by the Executive, and temate triumphs of different parties, to make in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the public administration the mirror of the ill the Treaty with Spain, and in the universal concerted and incongruous projects of faction, substantiated at the event throughout the United rather than the organ of consistent and whole States, a decisive proof how unfounded were some plans digested by common councils, and the suspicious propagated among them, of a po

sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first as by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government the offspring of your own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true Liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the

Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to irritate, and of ordinary force—to put in the place of the delectable bond together by fraternal affection. The gated will of the Nation, the will of a party, inhabitants of our Western country have lately often a small but artful and enterprising minority had a useful lesson on this head. They have ity of the community: and, according to the al seen in the negotiation by the Executive, and temate triumphs of different parties, to make in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the public administration the mirror of the ill the Treaty with Spain, and in the universal concerted and incongruous projects of faction, substantiated at the event throughout the United rather than the organ of consistent and whole States, a decisive proof how unfounded were some plans digested by common councils, and the suspicious propagated among them, of a po

However combinations or associations of the

lantic States unfriendly to their interests in respect to the Mississippi; they have been with Great Britain and that with Spain, which seem to them every thing they could desire, will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the dominion of their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to set by the preservation of these advantages for the future, and to such advisers, if any there are, who would destroy afterward the very engines which have lifted them to unjust ventures on the Union by which they were precluded? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would

Towards the preservation of your Government, and the permanency of your present hap-

py state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily disownce irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the chances to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of government, as of other human institutions—that experience is the surest standard, by which to test the real tendency of the existing Constitution of a country—that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypotheses and opinions; and remember, especially that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a Country so extensive as ours, a Government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of Liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a Government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the Government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all Governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or oppressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns his disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public Liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight,) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party, are sufficient to greatly overbalance in permanent evil any par-

make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms, kindles the animosity of one part against another; foments, occasionally, riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the Government itself, through the channels of party passions. Thus, the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of Liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of a popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose; and there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country, should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of the love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our Country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the cus-

tial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who would labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equal to the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? and let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure; reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who but a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an objects of primary importance, institution for the general diffusions of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering, also, that timely disbursements to prepare for dangers, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen often, which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your repre-

sentatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential the illusion of an imaginary common interest, that you should practically bear in mind, that in cases where no real common interest exists, towards the payment of debts there must be some infusing into one the enmities of the other, revenue. That to have revenue there must be a tax; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; quote induction or justification. It leads that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable also to concessions to the favorite nation of from the selection of the proper objects which privileges denied to others, which is apt always a choice of difficulties, ought to be a to injure the nation making the concessions, by decisive motive for a candid construction of the unnecessarily parting with what ought to have

for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for

too novel example of a people always guided

by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who

can doubt that in the course of time and things,

the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any

temporal advantages which might be lost by a

steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity

of a nation with virtue? The experiment, at

least, is recommended by every sentiment

which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it

rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is

more essential than that permanent, inveterate

antipathies against particular nations, and pas-

sionate attachments for others should be exclu-

ded, and that in the place of them just amica-

ble feelings towards all should be cultivated.—

The nation, which indulges towards another

an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness, is

in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its ani-

mosity, or to its affection either of which is

sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its

interest. Antipathy in one nation against ano-

ther, disposes much more readily to offer insult

and injury—to lay hold of slight causes of um-

brage, and to be haughty and intractable when

accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur.

Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, enven-

omed and bloody contests. The nation, prompt-

ed by ill will and resentment, sometimes im-

pels to war the Government, contrary to the

best calculations of policy. The Government

sometimes participates in the national propen-

sity, and adopts through passion what reason

would reject; at other times it makes the ani-

mosity of the nation subservient to projects of

hostility instigated by pride, ambition, and oth-

er motives. The peace of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one

nation for another produces a variety of evils,

that you should practically bear in mind, that in cases where no real common interest exists,

towards the payment of debts there must be some infusing into one the enmities of the other,

revenue. That to have revenue there must be a tax; that no taxes can be devised which are

not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant;

quote induction or justification. It leads

that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable also to concessions to the favorite nation of

from the selection of the proper objects which privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly

is always a choice of difficulties, ought to be a to injure the nation making the concessions, by

decisive motive for a candid construction of the unnecessarily parting with what ought to have

been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray, or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the baser or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, causes those whom they actuate, to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation.—Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoy-

ance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocations; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world—so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise, to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony and a liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them; conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. 'Tis an illusion which experience must cure,

which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions, or

prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good—that they may now fit, some interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, but which have been delineated, the public records times.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles mainly speaking, the command of its own for which have been delineated, the public records times, and other evidences of my conduct must wait. Though in reviewing the incidents of my address to you and to the world. To myself, the administration, I am unconscious of intentional assurance of my own conscience is, that I have error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my debt, at least believed myself to be guided by them, to feel not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert

1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the Country will never cease to view them with spirit of that measure has continually governed indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our Country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest, to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend on me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the

obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing and then recur to moderate the fury of party that conduct will best be referred to your own spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign reelections and experience. With me, a pretended patriotism—this hope will be a full time to our Country to settle and mature its recompence for the solicitude for your welfare, yet recent institutions, and to progress, with by which they have been dictated.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my address to you and to the world. To myself, the administration, I am unconscious of intentional assurance of my own conscience is, that I have error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my debt,

at least believed myself to be guided by them, to feel not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert

1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the Country will never cease to view them with spirit of that measure has continually governed indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate, with pleasing expectation, that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the ence of good laws under a free Government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.  
United States, Sept. 17, 1796.

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FROM EACH STATE.

States.	No. of Electors in 1844.	States.	No. of Electors in 1844.
<i>Maine</i> .....	9	<i>South Carolina</i> .....	9
<i>New-Hampshire</i> .....	6	<i>Georgia</i> .....	10
<i>Massachusetts</i> .....	12	<i>Alabama</i> .....	9
<i>Rhode Island</i> .....	4	<i>Mississippi</i> .....	6
<i>Connecticut</i> .....	6	<i>Louisiana</i> .....	6
<i>Vermont</i> .....	6	<i>Ohio</i> .....	23
<i>New-York</i> .....	36	<i>Kentucky</i> .....	12
<i>New-Jersey</i> .....	7	<i>Tennessee</i> .....	13
<i>Pennsylvania</i> .....	26	<i>Indiana</i> .....	12
<i>Delaware</i> .....	3	<i>Illinois</i> .....	9
<i>Maryland</i> .....	8	<i>Michigan</i> .....	5
<i>Virginia</i> .....	17	<i>Missouri</i> .....	7
<i>North Carolina</i> .....	11	<i>Arkansas</i> .....	3
Total,.....	275		

In 1844, the States in *Italics* voted for Polk, giving him 170 votes—the residue for Clay, giving him 105 votes.

# GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(December 1st, 1844.)

## EXECUTIVE--President and Cabinet:

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, <i>President</i> .....	Salary \$25,000
JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, <i>Secretary of State</i> .....	" 6,000
GEORGE M. BIBB, of Kentucky, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i> .....	" 6,000
WILLIAM WILKINS, of Pennsylvania, <i>Secretary of War</i> .....	" 6,000
JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i> .....	" 6,000
JOHN NELSON, of Maryland, <i>Attorney-General</i> .....	" 4,000
CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, <i>Postmaster-General</i> .....	" 6,000

"There is now no Vice-President; John Tyler was elected to that office, but succeeded to the Presidency on the death of Genl. HARRISON, April 4th, 1841, just thirty days after the Inauguration of the latter. In case of the death or removal of Mr. Tyler, the Presidency next devolves on the President of the Senate, which station is now held by Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM of North Carolina.]

## JUDICIARY--Supreme Court.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*. Salary \$5,000.

JOSEPH STORY, of Mass.,	<i>Associate Justice</i> .	JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, <i>Associate Justice</i>
, of New York,	" "	JOHN M'KINLEY, of Alabama,
JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio,	" "	WILLIAM CATRON, of Tennessee,
, of Pennsylvania,	" "	PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia

[Salary of Associate Justices \$4,500.]

*Major-General of the Army*--WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey.

## XXVIII<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS.

Assembled December 4, 1843: Expires March 3d, 1845.

### SENATE.

Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM, of North Carolina, *President*.

Members.	Term expires.	Members.	Term expires.	Members.	Term expires.
MAINE.		DELAWARE.		TENNESSEE.	
George Evans.....	1847	Richard H. Bayard.....	1845	Ephraim H. Foster.....	1845
John Fauchell.....	1845	Thomas Clayton.....	1847	Spencer Jarnagin.....	1847
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	1847	William D. Merrick.....	1842	KENTUCKY.	
Levi Woodbury.....	1847	James Alfred Pearce.....	1849	James T. Morehead.....	1847
Charles G. Atherton.....	1841	VIRGINIA.		John J. Crittenden.....	1849
VERMONT.		William C. Rives.....	1845	OHIO.	
Samuel S. Prentiss.....	1851	William S. Archer.....	1847	Benjamin Tappan.....	1845
Widow U. Lem.....	1849	NORTH CAROLINA.		William Allen.....	1849
MASSACHUSETTS.	1845	Willie P. Mangum.....	1847	INDIANA.	
Rufus Choate.....	1845	William H. Hywood, Jr.....	1849	Albert S. White.....	1845
Isaac C. Bates.....	1847	SOUTH CAROLINA.		Edward A. Hannegan.....	1849
RHODE ISLAND.		Daniel E. Huger.....	1847	ILLINOIS.	
William Sprague.....	1845	George McDuffie.....	1849	James Semple.....	1847
James F. Simmons.....	1847	GEORGIA.		Sidney Broese.....	1849
CONNECTICUT.		John M. Berrien.....	1847	MISSOURI.	
Isher W. Huntington.....	1845	Walter T. Colquitt.....	1849	Thomas H. Benton.....	1851
John M. Niles.....	1849	ALABAMA.		David B. Atcheson.....	1849
NEW YORK.		Dixon H. Lewis.....	1847	ARKANSAS.	
Henry A. Foster.....	1845	Arthur P. Bagby.....	1849	Chester Ashley.....	1847
Daniel S. Dickinson.....	1849	MISSISSIPPI.		Ambrose H. Sevier.....	1849
NEW JERSEY.		John Henderson.....	1845	MICHIGAN.	
William L. Dayton.....	1845	Robert J. Walker.....	1847	Augustus S. Porter.....	1845
Jacob W. Miller.....	1847	LOUISIANA.		William Woodbridge.....	1847
PENNSYLVANIA.		Alexander Barrow.....	1847	Whigs, in Italics.....	28
Daniel Surgeon.....	1845	Henry Johnson.....	1849	Locos, in Roman.....	24
James Buchanan.....	1849				

NOTE: Messrs. Foster and Dickinson, of New-York, hold temporarily by appointment from the Governors of those States, but will be elected by the Legislatures of these States, or succeeded by Senators of like classes.

NOTE: To the next Senate, Messrs. Phelps and Benton have already been reelected (for six years from March 4th, 1845), while the Legislative elections ensure that Messrs. Fausti, Chouteau, Sprague, Dayton, Surgeon, Baileys, Merick, Foster and White, who either were reelected or succeeded by Senators of like politics in each class, have already chosen THOMAS CO-WIN White, for six years ensuing, in place of Benj. Tappan, loco. The result in Virginia is doubtful. Mississippi and Michigan will elect Locos in place of Messrs. Hennepin and Porter. This new Senate will therefore either be tied or have a Whig majority of two, as Virginia is a deadlock, unless some improbable change should be wrought by death, resignation or otherwise.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. JOHN W. JONES, of Virginia, Speaker.

## MAINE.

- 1 Joshua Herrick, 4 *Freeman H. Morse*,
- 2 Robert P. Durfee, 5 Benjamin N. White,
- 3 Luther Severance, 6 Hannibal Hamlin,
- 7 Shepard Chase.

**NEW-HAMPSHIRE**.—(General Ticket.)  
\* Edmund Burke, Moses Norris, Jr.  
John P. Hale. \* John R. Reding.

## VERMONT.

- 1 Solomon East, 3 *George P. Marsh*,
- 2 Jacob Collier, 4 Paul Dillingham, Jr.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 \* Robert C. Winthrop, 6 *Osmyn Baker*,
- 2 Daniel P. King, 7 *Julius W. Rockwell*,
- 3 James Abbott, 8 \* *John Quincy Adams*,
- 4 \* William Carpenter, 9 *Henry Williams*,
- 5 \* Charles Hudson, 10 *Joseph Grinnell*.

## RHODE ISLAND.

- 1 Henry Y. Cranston, 2 *Elisha R. Potter*.
- CONNECTICUT.
- 1 Thomas H. Seymour, 3 *George H. Catlin*, †
- 2 John Stewart, 4 *Samuel Simons*.

## NEW-YORK.

- 1 Selah B. Strong, 18 *Preston King*,
- 2 Henry C. Murphy, 19 *Orville Hungerford*,
- 3 *Parsons Painter*, 20 *Levi D. Carpenter*,
- 4 *William B. M'Clay*, 21 *Jeremiah E. Carey*,
- 5 Moses G. Leonard, 22 *Smith M. Purdy*,
- 6 *Westcott Pease*, 23 *Orville Robbins*,
- 7 Joseph H. Anderson, 24 *Horace Whenton*,
- 8 Richard D. Davis, 25 *George Rathbun*,
- 9 James G. Clinton, 26 *Annsa Dana*,
- 10 Joseph Russell, 27 *Byram Green*,
- 11 Zadock Pratt, 28 *Thomas J. Patterson*,
- 12 David L. Seymour, 29 *Charles H. Carroll*,
- 13 \* *David D. Barnard*, 30 *William S. Hubbard*,
- 14 Charles Rogers, 31 *Asher Tyler*,
- 15 Lemuel Stetson, 32 *William A. Moseley*,
- 16 Chесselden Elms, 33 *Albert Smith*,
- 17 Charles S. Benton, 34 *Washington Hunt*.

## NEW-JERSEY.

- 1 Lucius Q. C. Elmer, 3 *Isaac G. Farlee*,
- 2 George Sykes, 4 *Littleton Kirkpatrick*,
- 5 *William Wright*.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1 Edward J. Morris, 13 *Jam's Pollock*,
- 2 Joseph R. Ingersoll, 14 *Alexander Ramsey*,
- 3 John T. Smith, 15 *Henry Nas*,
- 4 \* Charles J. Ingersoll, 16 *James Black*,
- 5 Jacob S. Vost, 17 \* *James Irvin*,
- 6 Michael H. Jenks, 18 *Andrew Stewart*,
- 7 Abraham R. McElaine, 19 *Henry D. Foster*,
- 8 \* Jeremiah Brown, 20 *John Dickey*,
- 9 J. Le Rater, 21 *C. Corr. Darragh*,
- 10 Richard Bradfield, Jr., 22 *Samuel Hay*,
- 11 Benjamin A. Bidack, 23 *Charles M. Koed*,
- 12 George Fuller, 24 *Joseph Buffington*.

## DELAWARE.

\* George R. Rodney.

## MARYLAND.

- 1 John M. S. Cousin, 4 \* *John P. Kennedy*,
- 2 Francis Brevier, 5 *Jacob A. Preston*
- 3 John Wethered, 6 *Thomas A. Spence*:

## VIRGINIA.

- 1 Archibald Atkinson, 8 *Willoughby Newton*,
- 2 George C. Dennycoole, 9 *Sam'l Chilton*,
- 3 \* Walter Cotes, 10 *William Lucas*,
- 4 \* Edmund W. Hubbard, 11 *William Taylor*,
- 5 \* William L. Goggin, 12 *Augustus A. Chapman*,
- 6 John W. Jones, 13 \* *George W. Hopkins*,
- 7 Thomas H. B. C. v., 14 \* *George W. Summers*,
- 15 \* *Lewis Stebbins*.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1 Thomas J. Cuthman, 5 *Ramsey M. Saunders*,
- 2 Daniel M. Barenguer, 6 *James J. McKay*
- 3 David S. Reid, 7 *J. de R. J. Daniel*,
- 4 \* Edmund Diberec, 8 *Arch'd H. Arrington*,
- 9 \* *Kenneth Rayner*.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1 James A. Black, 4 \* *John Campbell*,
- 2 Richard F. Simpson, 5 *Artemus Burt*,
- 3 Joseph A. Woodward, 6 \* *Isaac E. Holmes*,
- 7 \* *R. Barnwell Rhett*.

## GEORGIA.—(General Ticket.)

- \* Edward J. Black, Hugh A. Harlan,
- Absalom T. Chappell, a Joseph H. Lumpkin,
- Duncan L. Clinch, Alexander H. Stephens,
- Howell Cobb, William H. Stiles.

## ALABAMA.

- 1 James Deltet, 4 \* *Winter W. Payne*,
- 2 James E. Belser, 5 \* *George S. Houston*,
- 3 \* William L. Y. ney, 6 \* *Reuben Chapman*,
- 7 Felix G. McConnell.

## MISSISSIPPI.—(General Ticket.)

- \* Jacob Thompson, Robert W. Roberts,
- William J. Hammett, Tilghman M. Tucker.

## LOUISIANA.

- 1 John Slidell, 3 \* *John B. Dawson*,
- 2 Alcee Labranche, 4 *Isaac E. Morse*.

## OHIO.

- 1 Alexander Duncan, 11 *Jacob Brinkerhoff*,
- 2 \* John B. Weller, 12 *Samuel F. Vinton*,
- 3 Robert C. Schenck, 13 *Perry B. Johnson*,
- 4 Joseph Vance, 14 *Alexander Harper*,
- 5 Emery D. Potter, 15 *Joseph Morris*,
- 6 Henry St. John, 16 *James Mathews*,
- 7 Joseph J. McDowell, 17 *William C. McCauslen*,
- 8 John L. Van Metre, 18 \* *Ezra Dean*,
- 9 Eliz. Flornier, 19 *Daniel R. Tilden*,
- 10 Alfred P. Stone, 20 \* *Joshua R. Giddings*,
- 11 Edward S. Martin.

## KENTUCKY.

- 1 \* Linn Boyd, 6 \* *John White*,
- 2 \* Willis Green, 7 *William P. Thomasson*,
- 3 *Harp Grider*, 8 \* *Garret Davis*,
- 4 George A. Caldwell, 9 *Richard French*,
- 5 James Stone, 10 *Joseph W. Tibbatts*.

## TENNESSEE.

- 1 Andrew Johnson, 6 \* *Aaron V. Brown*,
- 2 William T. Senter, 7 *David W. Dickinson*,
- 3 Julius W. Blackwell, 8 *Joseph H. Peyton*,
- 4 Alvan Cullom, 9 \* *Cave Johnson*,
- 5 George W. Jones, 10 *John B. Ashe*,
- 11 \* *Milton Brown*.

## INDIANA.

- 1 Robert Dale Owen, 6 *John W. Davis*,
- 2 Thomas J. Henley, 7 *Joseph A. Wright*,
- 3 Thomas Smith, 8 *John Pettit*,
- 4 Catch B. Smith, 9 *Samuel C. Sample*,
- 5 William J. Brown, 10 \* *Andrew Kennedy*.

## ILLINOIS.

- 1 Robert Smith, 4 *John Wentworth*,
- 2 John A. McClelland, 5 *Stephen A. Douglas*,
- 3 Orlando B. Ficklin, 6 *Joseph P. Hoge*,
- 7 John J. Hardin.

## MISSOURI.—(General Ticket.)

- Gustavus M. Bower, James M. Hughes,
- James B. Bowlin, John Jameson,
- James H. Reffe.

## ARKANSAS.

- \* Edward A. Cross.

## MICHIGAN.

- 1 Robert McClelland, 2 *Lucius Lyon*,
- 3 James B. Hunt.

## Territories :

### FLORIDA....†David Levy.

### WISCONSIN....†Henry Dodge.

### IOWA....†Augustus C. Dodge.

Whigs in *Italics*, &c.—the residue (142) Loco-Foco.  
\* Members of the last House.  
† Elected as a Whig, but now supports Polk and Davis because of their opposition to the Tariff.

† In place of Dixon H. Lewis, now U. S. Senator.

# REGISTER

OF ALL THE OFFICERS AND AGENTS, CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL, IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE NAME AND FORCE OF ALL SHIPS AND VESSELS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES, TOGETHER WITH THE COMPENSATION OF ALL PERSONS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following List of United States Officers in the employ of the various Departments of Government, has been compiled chiefly from the "REGISTER" prepared at the Department of State, in pursuance of Resolutions of Congress. This work, usually styled the "Blue Book," is more particularly designed for the use of Government Officers, contains upwards of 800 pages, and is not accessible to the great mass of the People of the Country.

## EXECUTIVE.

	<i>Salary per Year.</i>	<i>Salary per Year</i>
PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.....	\$25,000	VICE PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.....\$5,000

## STATE DEPARTMENT.

<b>SECRETARY OF STATE.....</b>	6,000	Secretary of Legation.....	2,000
Chief Clerk.....	2,000	Counsul at Riga, Archangel, and Odessa.....	Fees.
Diplomatic Bureau.....		FRENCH DOMINIONS.	
Clerk.....	\$1,300	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, (Paris).....	\$9,000
Do.....	1,500	Secretary of Legation, (Paris).....	2,000
Three Clerks, each.....	\$1,400	Counsul at Lyons and Sedan.....	Fees.
Home Bureau.....		Ports on the Atlantic—Counsul at Havre, Nantes, La Rochelle, and Bordeaux.....	Fees.
Four Clerks, each.....\$1,400	Packing and filing Newspapers.....	On the <i>Meriterraneum</i> —Counsul at Marseilles and Cete.....	Fees.
One do.....1,000	Do.....	West Indies—Counsul at Point-a-Pitre, in Guadaloupe, and at St. Pierre, in Martinique.....	Fees.
One Clerk.....800	Do.....		
Trans. & Lib'n. 1,000	Sup. of N. E. Exec.		
Do. same Agent.....1,450	Building.....		
Messenger.....750	Three Watchin', each		
		AFRICA.	
		Counsul at Tangiers.....	Fees.

### PATENT OFFICE.

<b>COMMISSIONER.....</b>	\$3,000		
Chief Clerk.....\$1,700	Seven Clerks, emp'd irregularly at transcribing.....		
Three Clerks, each.....1,500	Messenger.....		
Three do. do. 1,200	Day Watch in National Gallery.....		
Four do. do. 1,200	Night Watch.....		
One do.....1,150	Two Laborers, each		
One do.....1,000			
One do.....800			
Three do. for every 10cts.			

### MINISTERS, CONSULS, AND OTHER DIPLOMATIC AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS OF THE U. S. IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

<b>BRITISH DOMINIONS—ENGLAND.</b>			
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, London.....	\$9,000		
Secretary of Legation.....	2,000		
Counsul at London—fees, and	2,000		
Counsul at Kingston upon Hull, at Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Plymouth, and Cowes, &c.	Fees.		
Scotland—Counsul at Leith, Dundee & Glasgow.	Fees.		
Ireland—Counsul at Dublin, Belfast, London, Cork, and Galway.	Fees.		
East Indies—Counsul at Bombay, Singapore, & Calcutta.	Fees.		
China—Counsul at Hong Kong.	Fees.		
In the <i>near Europe and Africa</i> —Counsul at Gibralter, Islands of Malta, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Port Louis (Isle of France).	Fees.		
New America—Counsul at St. John, (N. B.)	Fees.		
H. A. Portau, and Sydney.	Fees.		
South America—Counsul at Demarara.	Fees.		
West Indies—Counsul at Bermuda, Nassau, N. P., Turas Island, Kingston, Barbadoes, & St. Kitts, Franklin, St. Christopher, Antigua, & St. Lucia—Counsul at St. Thomas.	Fees.		
V. D. Davis's Lava—Counsul at Hobart Town.	Fees.		

<b>RUSSIA.</b>			
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, St. Peterburg.....	\$9,000		

		<b>SPANISH DOMINIONS.</b>	
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, (Madrid).....			
Secretary of Legation, (Madrid).....			
Counsul at Bilbao, Cadiz, Malaga, Barcelona, and Port Mahon			
Cuba—Counsul at Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, St. Jago, Baracoa, Xibara, Neuvitas, Cieafuegos, and Cerdinas.			
Puerto Rico—Counsul at Ponce, San Juan, Mayaguez, and Gunymma.			
Spanish Islands—Teneriffe, Canaria, Menor, and Phillipine .....			
		<b>PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS AND ISLANDS.</b>	
Charge d'Affaires, (Lisbon).....			
Counsul at Lisbon, St. Ubes, (porto, Fiyal, & Funchal, Madeira, St. Jago).....			
		<b>BELGIUM.</b>	
Charge d'Affaires, (Brussels).....			
Counsul at Antwerp .....			
		<b>NETHERLANDS.</b>	
Charge d'Affaires, (Hague).....			
Counsul at Amsterdam and Rotterdam .....			
Colonies of the Netherlands—Counsul at Paramaribo, Curacao, Batavia, (E. Ind.).....			
		<b>DANISH DOMINIONS.</b>	
Charge d'Affaires, (Copenhagen).....			
Counsul at Copenhagen, Colnem and Altona .....			
West Indies—Counsul at Sainte Croix and St. Thomas .....			
		<b>SWEDEN AND NORWAY.</b>	
Charge d'Affaires, (Stockholm).....			
Counsul at Stockholm, Gothenburg and Bergen. Fees.			
		<b>PRUSSIA</b>	
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, (Berlin).....			
Secretary of Legation .....			
Counsul at Stettin .....			
Counsul at Elberfeld .....			

AUSTRIA.	
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	\$9,000
Secretary of Legation	2,000
Counsuls at Vienna, Trieste and Venice	Fees.
Serious Consul at Leipzig and Dresden	Fees.
Breslau Consul at Munich	Fees.
Wurtemburg Consul at Stuttgart	Fees.
Grand Duke of Hesse—Consul at Hesse	Fees.
Grand Duke of Mecklenburg—Consul at Rostock	Fees.
Hanover, or Free States—Counsuls at Hanburg, Bremen, and Frankfort on the Main	Fees.

## SWITZERLAND.

Counsuls at Basle and Zurich	Fees.
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## SARDINIAN STATES.

Charge d'Affaires, Turin	\$4,500
Counsuls at Genoa and Nice	Fees.
Tuscan Consuls at Leghorn and Florence	Fees.
Pontifical States—Counsuls at Rome and Ancona	Fees.

## KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

Count d'Admiral, Naples	\$4,500
Counsuls at Naples, Palermo, and Messina	Fees.

## TURKISH DOMINIONS.

Minister Resident, Constantinople	\$6,000
Dragoman	2,500
Counsuls at Constantinople and Smyrna	Fees.
Counsuls at Beyrouth, Damasus, and Said	500

## EGYPT.

Consul at Alexandria	Fees.
GRECE.	Fees.

Consul at Athens	Fees.
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## BARBARY STATES.

Consul at Tangiers	\$2,000
Consul at Tunis	2,000
Consul at Tripoli	2,000

## MUSCAT.

Consul at Muscat and Island of Zanzibar	Fees.
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## CHINA.

Commissioner	\$9,000
Secretary to the Mission	4,500
Consul at Canton	Fees.

INDEPENDENT PACIFIC ISLANDS.	
Commissioner at Sandwich Islands	\$2,000
Counsuls at Wailuku, Oahu, etc., and Bay of Isl's, Fees.	

HAYTI, OR SAN DOMINGO.	
Commercial Agent at Port Republican, Aux	
Cayes, and Cape Hayti en	Fees.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.	
Charge d'Affaires, (Washington)	\$4,500
Counsuls at Galveston, Matagorda, Sabine, Fees.	

BRASILIA.	
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, (Mexico)	\$9,000
Secretary of Legation	2,000

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.	
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, (Mexico)	\$9,000
Consuls at Mexico, Santa Fe, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Tlascala, Laguna, Campeche, Merida, Matamoras, Monterrey, Mazatlan, San Blas, San Francisco, Guayaquil	Fees.
Central America—Consuls at Guatemala and Grenada	Fees.

NEW GRANADA.	
Charge d'Affaires, (Bogota)	\$4,500
Counsuls at Cartagena, Santa Martha, Panama, Fees.	

VENEZUELA.	
Charge d'Affaires, (Caracas)	\$4,500
Counsuls at Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, La Guaira Fees.	

BRAZIL.	
Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary	\$9,000
Secretary of Legation	2,000
Counsuls at Maranhao, Para, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, St. Catharine Island, Rio Grande, San Salvador	Fees.

URUGUAY.	
Consul at Montevideo	Fees.
Buenos Ayres—Consul at Buenos Ayres	Fees.

CHILI.	
Charge d'Affaires, (Santiago)	Fees.
Counsuls at Valparaiso, Talcalimino, Aquimbo	Fees.

PERU.	
Charge d'Affaires, (Lima)	\$9,000
Agent to the Coast of Africa, under act of Congress of 3d of March, 1819—1,000	beria
Special Agent to Austria, in relation to the Tobacco Trade	3,000

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY.	
Chief Clerk	\$6,000
Four do.	" 1,000
Messenger	700
Do.	650
Four Watch'n, each	950
Five do.	" 1,000
Messenger	700
Ass't do.	650
Two do.	" 1,000
Two Clerks, each	1,000
Five do.	" 1,000
Two do.	" 1,000
One do.	" 1,000
Messenger	700
Ass't do.	650
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Messenger	700
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Two do.	" 1,000
One do.	" 1,000
Messenger	700
Ass't do.	650
Three do.	" 1,000
Messenger	700

## GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

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## TREASURY DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS.

## State of Maine.

COLLECTOR— <i>Eastport</i>	\$3,600
Surveyor	1,250
Four Dep. Col. and Insp.— <i>Eastport</i> , each	1,095
Deputy	1,013
" " " <i>Houlton</i>	943
Two Dep. " " <i>Calais</i>	1,013
Deputy " " <i>Lubec</i> , each	1,013
Deputy " " <i>Port Fufield</i>	1,013
Collector— <i>Robbinston</i>	937
Collector— <i>Machias</i>	1,013
Inspector "	937
Collector— <i>Castine</i>	1,013
Dep. Col. and Insp., occasional Insp.	1,013
Dep. Col. and Insp.— <i>Bucksport</i>	1,013
Collector— <i>Belfast</i>	1,013
Deputy Col. and Insp.— <i>Belfast</i>	1,013
" " " <i>Frankfort</i>	1,013
Collector— <i>Bangor</i>	1,013
COLLECTOR— <i>Waldoboro</i>	1,013
Deputy Col. and Insp.— <i>Waldoboro</i>	1,013
Inspector, do	1,013
Insp. and Measurer, <i>St. George</i>	1,013
Deputy Col. and Insp.— <i>Noblesboro &amp; N. Castle</i>	1,013
Inspector— <i>Bristol</i>	1,013
Collector— <i>Dooth</i>	1,013
Deputy Col. and Insp.	1,013
Inspector	1,013
Inspector— <i>Bath and Topsham</i>	1,013
" " <i>in Revenue Boat</i>	1,013
" " " <i>Georgetown</i>	1,013
" " " <i>Harperswell</i>	1,013
" " " <i>Gardiner</i>	1,013
" " " <i>Hallowell and Augusta</i>	1,013
Deputy Col. and Insp.— <i>Canada Road</i>	1,013
COLLECTOR— <i>Portland</i>	1,013
Deputy Col. and Clerk— <i>Portland</i>	1,013
Surveyor and Insp.	1,013
Inspector	1,013
The Inspectors	each \$3 p. day
Collector— <i>Seaco</i>	1,013
Inspector " ( <i>Outer Harbor</i> )	1,013
Collector— <i>Scarborough</i>	1,013
Collector— <i>Kennebunkport</i>	1,013
De. Col. " "	1,013
Ins. " "	1,013

In addition to the above, there are from sixty to one hundred persons attached to the Customs in different parts of the State, some of them only temporary, compensation generally about \$3 per day.

## New-Hampshire.

Superintendent Light Houses— <i>Portsmouth</i>	\$830
Ins. " " and Insp.	730
Four Dep. Col. and Insp. do, whose offices yield even, about	550
Light Insp. Weighers, do. " less than	500
Insp. and Boarding Officer— <i>Kittery</i>	500
" " " <i>New Castle</i>	500
Dep. Col. and Insp.	500
" " " <i>Dover</i>	500
Naval Officer	500
" " " <i>Lancaster</i>	500
Surveyor	500
Inspector	500
Small Watchmen, Guagers, &c.	Fees.

## Massachusetts.

COLLECTOR— <i>Newburyport</i>	\$1,400
Nav. Officer	400
Ten Ins. and Dep. Col., Measurers, &c. at <i>Newburyport</i> , at \$3 per day—services amounting from \$60 to \$1000 per year.	400
COLLECTOR— <i>Ipswich</i>	344
Inspector	344
COLLECTOR— <i>Gloucester</i>	344
Surveyor	344

Six Insp. at do. averaging each—some more, some less—about

COLLECTOR—*Marblehead*

Surveyor

Deputy Col. and Insp.

5 Insp. and Measurer

Three other Insp. and Weighers, av. each about

COLLECTOR—*Salem*

Deputy Col.

Clerk

Naval Officers

Surveyor

Weigher and Gunner

Two Gunners, each about

Inspector

Seven Inspectors, averaging each about

Four Insp. Meas. &c.

Surveyor—*Beverly*

Inspector

## BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN.

COLLECTOR, and Sup. Light Houses

Deputy Col.

Cashier and Bookkeeper

Bond Accountant

Clearance Clerk

Debenture "

Impost "

Bond "

Marine "

Two Weighers and Gunners, each

Six Measurers of Salt and C. al, each

Thirty-two Inspectors, each

Two Storekeepers, each

Marker of Spirits

Messenger

Arranging Custom House Papers

Naval Officer

Dep.

Two Appraisers, each

Two Ass't Appraisers, each

Clerk

Three Measurers, each

Invoice Clerk

Examiner

Six Laborers, each

Surveyor

D-p.

Clerk

Inspector of Light Houses

Assistant Marker

In addition to the above, the services of extra Clerks are occasionally required.

COLLECTOR—*Plymouth*

Insp. and Dep. Col.—*Scituate*

" " " *Marshfield*

" " " *Duxbury*

" " " *Kingston*

" " " *Plymouth*

Measurer

COLLECTOR—*Fall River*

Deputy Collector

Three Inspectors, Weighers and Measurers

COLLECTOR—*Barnstable*

Deputy Collector and Clerk

Four Inspectors, &c. each about

Measurer—*Sandwich*

Deputy Collector—*Chatham*

Inspector

Deputy Collector—*Wellfleet*

Inspector

Deputy Col. and Insp.—*Provincetown*

Deputy Col.—*Falmouth*

COLLECTOR—*Ni-Bedford*

Dep. Col. two Insp. Meas. and C. ent.

Insp. at *Dartmouth*, *Mattapoisett*, *Barre*, *Scipican*, *Westport* and *Fairhaven*, & islands

each about

COLLECTOR—*Edgartown*

Deputy Col. and Insp.—*Holmes Hole*

" " " *Edgartown*

Inspector—*Tarpaulin Cove*

COLLECTOR—*Nantucket*

Inspector

Boatmen

**Rhode Island.**

COLLECTOR—Providence	\$1,200
Dep. Col. and Meas.	688
Naval Officer	514
Surveyor	629
Surveyor—Pawtucket	200
Eleven Insp. at Providence, two Gunners, one Weigher, one Measurer, two Appraisers—compensation each, from \$1000 downwards,	
Inspector—Pawtucket	

COLLECTOR—Bristol

Surveyor	fees and
Four Insp. one Weigher, one Meas., -\$3 p. day.	
Surveyor, Weigher, Gunner, and three Insp. at Warren—fees, or \$1 per day	

COLLECTOR—Newport

Naval Officer	\$408
Surveyor—Port of Newport	342
" East Greenwich	230
" North Kingstown	21
" Tiverton	200

Twelve Insp. Meas. &amp;c.—compensation from \$100 up to .....

**Vermont.**

COLLECTOR—Burlington—5 mos. services	\$145
Dep. Col. and Insp.—W' Adm'd Point—5 m. ser.	200
Alburgh	3
" Saratoga	3
" H. w. d. de	5
" Franklin	4
" Barksburg	4
" Rutland	3
" Ticon	4
" Derby	4
" Canaan	4
" Burlington	5
" Steamboats	5
Master of Rev. Boat—W' Adm'd Point	3
" Alburgh	3
Inspector—St. Albans	5
" High Park	5
" W.field	5
" Derby	4
" Sutton	4½
" Montpelier	4

**Connecticut.**

COLLECTOR—Middletown	\$1,155
Dep. Col. Insp. Weigher and Meas.	7 months
Surveyor and Keeper of Public Store	3
Surv. Weigher and Meas.—Saybrook	3
" Hartford	3
Inspector	5
Two Inspectors	"
Inspector—Saybrook	3
Keener Rev. Boat, do.	3
Inspector—Middletown	5½
Weigher and Meas. do.	1½
COLLECTOR—New London	4
Surveyor	12
D'puty Col.	12
Two Inspectors, one \$500, the other	
Inspector—Norwich	4½ months
" East Luter	
" Lame	

COLLECTOR, Sup. Light House, and Agent

Marietta Hospital—New Haven	
Surveyor, &c.	
Insp. Weigher and Meas.	4½ mon hs
Wager and Weigher	4½ "

Three Insp. do. each about

Inspector—Guilford and Madison	
" Branford and Sachem's Head	
" Miford and Derby	

COLLECTOR—Fairfield	
Inspector—Bridgeport	172 days
" Stamford	3 months
" Norwalk	1½ "

COLLECTOR—Stonington	
Surveyor—Pawcatuck, R. I.	8½ months
Inspector—St.ington	

" Groton

**New-York.**

COLLECTOR—Plattsburgh	\$1,050
Deputy Col. and Insp.—Do. and Steamboat	750
" Rouse's Point	60
" Fort Covington	400
" Champlain	500
" Chataugay	400
" Trout River	400
" Moors	400
" Hogansburg	400
540 Inspector—Rouse's Point	7 months
" Whitehall	400
" Plattsburgh	2,000
" Fort Covington	2,000
COLLECTOR—Ogdensburg	1,400
Deputy Col. and Insp.	900
" Morristown	700
" Woodington	500
" Louisville	2,000
" Massena	400
" Ogdensburg	400
" Hammond	3,000
1,000 COLLECTOR—Cape Vincent	4 months
Deputy Col. and Insp.	
" French Creek	3½ mos.
" Alex'a Bay	1,500
COLLECTOR—Sackets Harbor	300
Deputy Col. and Insp.	300
" Ditter	5 "
" Henderson	4 "
" Pilar Point	180
COLLECTOR—Oswego	4 mos.
Deputy Col.	2,500
Two Insp. do. each, for	4 "
6. Inspector—Sodus Bay	500
" Little Sodus Bay	200
" Sandy Creek	2,000
" Utica	400
" Salmon Creek	
" Port Ontario	3½ mos.
COLLECTOR—Lewiston	1,300
Deputy Col. and Insp.	900
" Youngstown	730
" Niagara Falls	400
" 18 Mile Creek	200
" One Orchard Creek	2,000
" Port of Lewiston	730
COLLECTOR—Buffalo	1,954
Deputy Col.	1,000
Two Inspectors	65
Deputy Col.—Black Rock	720
" Black Rock Dam	500
" Tonawanda	250
Inspector—Schusser	400
Deputy Col.—Silver Creek	500
" Dunkirk	250
" Port Ind. Harbor	250
COLLECTOR—Sag Harbor	890
Inspector	150
" " Greenport	11½ mos.
731 COLLECTOR—District of Genesee	784
Deputy Col. and Insp.—Rochester	1 month.
" Carthage	75
600 " " Chariot	75
308 " " Pultneyville	80
NEW-YORK CITY.	
COLLECTOR—New York	\$6,490
Ast Collector	2,700
Four Deputy Col. each	1,500
631 Three Clerks, each	1,200
338 Auditor	3,000
881 Ast't Auditor	1,00
470 Cashier	2,200
60 Ast's Cashier	1,325
72 Naval Officer	5,000
40 Deputy Naval Officer	1,500
79 Auditing Deputy	1,200
516 Surveyor and Inspector	4,800
233 Deputy Inspector	1,300
24 Clerks, each	1,000
200 1 "	1,000
106 1 "	1,200
303 3 " each	1,00
144 1 " each	950
279, 17 " each	900



	<b>Georgia.</b>
<b>COLLECTOR—Savannah.</b>	5½ months \$80
Deputy Col. ....	5 "
Naval Officer....	1,034
Surveyor.....	922
Appraisers, each.....	1,100
Inspectors, annual salary each.....	1,074
Storekeeper.....	860
Weigher and Gunger.....	230
Dep. Col. and Insp. &c.—Hardwick	200
<b>COLLECTOR—Sunbury.</b>	250
Brunswick.....	250
Inspector.....	500
<b>COLLECTOR—St. Mary's.</b>	700
Inspector—Jeffersonton.....	200
	<b>Alabama.</b>
<b>COLLECTOR—Mobile.</b>	
Dep. Col. ....	1,500
Insp. and Imp. Clk .....	1,200
Genl. ....	1,500
Inspector.....	1,095
Appraiser and Gunger.....	200
	<b>Mississippi.</b>
<b>COLLECTOR—Vicksburg, (returns for 11 m.)</b>	\$478
Pearlington.....	269
	<b>Louisiana.</b>
<b>COLLECTOR—New-Orleans.</b>	\$6,400
Naval Officer.....	5,000
Surveyor.....	4,500
".....	250
".....	250
".....	250
2 Dep. Col.—New-Orleans, each.....	1,500
Dep. Naval Officer .....	1,500
Dep. Surveyor .....	1,500
Appraisers, each.....	1,500
Weigher, Mens, and Gunger, each.....	1,500
3 Clerks, each.....	1,500
Clerk .....	700
4 Clerks, each.....	1,200
Dep. Weigher and Gunger, each.....	1,200
Dep. Measurer.....	900
Storekeeper.....	1,095
Dep. ....	720
2 Clerks, each.....	1,000
31 Inspectors, each.....	1,035
8 Night Insp. ....	Per day, 2
2 Clerks, each.....	1,095
<b>COLLECTOR—Franklin.</b>	7½ months
Dep. ....	487
Vermillionville.....	
	<b>Tennessee.</b>
<b>Surveyor—Nashville.</b>	\$400
	<b>Kentucky.</b>
<b>Surveyor—Louisville.</b>	\$262
	<b>Ohio.</b>
<b>COLLECTOR—Cleveland, Cuyahoga.</b>	\$591
Deputy Col. and Insp.—Cleveland.....	475
2 " .....	each
" .....	400
" .....	Black Rio. Harb., 9 m.
" .....	180
" .....	Grand River .....
" .....	9 "
" .....	Ashtabula .....
" .....	9 "
" .....	Conneaut .....
" .....	9 "
<b>COLLECTOR—Maumee City.</b>	235
Deputy Col. and Insp. ....	200
2 " .....	Perryburg .....
" .....	200
" .....	Manhattan .....
" .....	200
" .....	Toledo .....
" .....	5 months
<b>Surv. and Insp.—Cincinnati.</b>	sal. fees and com. 7½
<b>COLLECTOR—Sandusky.</b>	409
Dep. ....	300
Inspector—Huron .....	300
" .....	Lower Sandusky .....
" .....	200
" .....	Port Clinton .....
" .....	200
" .....	Vermilion .....
	<b>Missouri.</b>
<b>Surveyor and Inspector—St. Louis.</b>	\$850

**Michigan.**

COLLECTOR—Detroit	.9 months.	\$1,213
Dep.	"	600
Inspector	"	270
Dep'ty Col.—Port Huron	"	270
Chicago	"	120
Inspector—Detroit	"	220
Spring Wells	"	160
Deputy Col.—St. Cl'a-	"	100
" St. Joseph	"	60
Inspector—River Rouge	"	18
Detroit	"	120
Deputy Col.—Newport	"	5
" Pasture	"	40
Inspector—Mount Clemens	"	40
Deputy Col.—Monroe	"	120
Inspector—Gibraltar	"	20
Grass Point	"	1
" Brest	"	75
" Ecorse	"	50
" Grand Marais	"	25
" Mack River Point	"	25
" Saginaw	"	25
" and Dep. Col	"	25
COLLECTOR—Michilimackinac	"	20
Inspec	"	1
Deputy Col. and Insp.—Sault Ste Marie	"	400
Milwaukee	"	1

**Florida.**

COLLECTOR—Pensacola	\$654
Surveyor—St. Andrews Bay	900
Inspector—Pensacola	1,055
" Jacksonville	728
" Fernandina	300
COLLECTOR—Apalachicola—sal. fees, &c.	2,150
Dep.	1,095
Weigher, Gunner, and temp. Insp. do. fees, &c 97 days	1,087
4 Temporary Ins.—A.C. d., per day	2
Deputy Col.—St. Josephs	1,095
COLLECTOR—St. Augustine	500
Deputy Col. and Insp.	1,095
" Port of Tampa	1,035
" Cedar Key	2,392
COLLECTOR, &c.—Key West	1,035
Dep. " and Inspector	1,095
Weighers and Appraisers, appointed temporarily as occasion requires	Fees.

**OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE AT DIFFERENT STATIONS.**

20 Captains, each	\$1,200
20 Lieuts. "	960
20 1st Lieuts. "	750
20 2d Lieuts. each..	780
20 3d Lieuts. "	750
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SURV. GEN.— <i>Du Buque, Iowa</i>	1,500	<i>New-Orleans.</i>
Coiner Clerk	1,200	
Die-Stampman \$100, and Clerk by the piece	400	Superintendent \$2,500
SURV. GEN.— <i>Tallahassee, Fla.</i>	2,000	Coiner ..... \$2,000
Die-Stampman	1,500	Treasurer ..... 2,000
Clerk	1,500	Refiner ..... 2,000
Recorder of Land Titles— <i>St. Louis</i>	500	Assayer ..... 2,000
<i>DAHLONEGA, GA.</i>		
UNITED STATES MINT.		
<i>Philadelphia.</i>		
Director	\$1,200	Superintendent \$2,000
Treasurer	2,000	Coiner, Melter and Assayer ..... 1,500
Coiner and Counter	2,000	Refiner ..... 1,000
Assayer	2,000	
Melter and Refiner	2,000	
		<i>Charlotte, N. C.</i>
		Superintendent \$2,000
		Coiner ..... 1,500
		Treasurer ..... 1,500
		Refiner ..... 1,000
		Assayer ..... 1,000

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY— <i>Washington City</i>	\$6,000	Muster Armorer— <i>Harpers Ferry</i> , fuel, quar's & \$1,200 <i>Springfield, Mass.</i> 1,200
3 Chief Clerks, each \$2,000	Ext. Cl'ks in time to	Agent for U. S. Upper Miss. Lead Mines, New- York, and those near Lake Superior 2,000
3 Clerks..... " 1,600	" 83 per day	Sup. to, and do. Galena, 15 per ct. on collections, and 1,200
3 " " 1,400	Messenger..... 650	Acting Special Agent, do. 800
4 " " 1,200	" " 400	As't to " \$4 per day
5 Clerks, each 1,000	" " 144	Clerk at Galena..... 500
<i>Quartermaster General's Department.</i>		
Clerk Clerk, <i>Wash.</i> \$1,600	Messenger..... 500	Clerk Subsistance Department— <i>Washington</i> 1,400
2 Clerks, each 1,200	" " 144	" " " " 1,200
5 Clerks, each 1,000		2 " " " " each 1,000
<i>Clothing Branch of the Department.</i>		
3 Clerks, <i>Phil. ea.</i> \$1,500	Inspector..... \$800	Messenger..... 500
2 " " 1,100	Insp. Boots, each .. 720	7 Clerks of Commissaries, ed. from \$500 to 1,000
1 " " 800	5 Clks to Mil. Store- k's per m. ea. abt. 100	Clerk to Paymaster— <i>Washington</i> 1,700
Messenger..... 540	100 2 " " " " each 1,100	2 " " " " 1,400
<i>Department at large at various Ports.</i>		
2 Clerks, ea. per m. \$100	5 Agents, 100	Messenger..... 700
1 " " 83	2 " " " 50	25 Clks to Paym'ts, under act of July 3, 1838, each 500
11 " " 75	5 " " " "	2 Clerk in office Surgeon General, <i>Washington</i> 2,400
11 " " 60	Sup. <i>Fort Smith</i> , 80	80 " " " " " " 1,100
13 " " 50	<i>Fort Leavenw'h</i> 100	60 Messenger..... 500
8 " " 40	Pilot & Agt., <i>Fla.</i> 100	41 P. v. vote Physicians at different ports, from \$15 to \$20 per month
6 " " 25	7 Mast. Steam'r's 100	COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS— <i>Washington</i> \$2,500
4 " " 20	5 " Transports, 80	Chief Clerk..... \$1,600 8 Clerks, each 1,000
5 " " 25	ea. from \$35 to ... 50	3 Clerks, each 1,400 1 " " 800
Clerk and Sup. Work- men, <i>Plattsburg</i> 50	14 Mates Steamer's 100	2 " " 1,200 2 Messengers, each 700
Agent, 1 hand 65	6 Engineers 10	COMMISSIONER, INDIAN DEP'T— <i>Wash'n.</i> \$3,000
19 Wagons and For- age Musters, each 40	Engineer Saw-mill. 100	Chief Clerk..... \$1,600 5 Clerks, each 1,000
<i>Engineer Department.</i>		
Chief Clerk, per annum	\$1,200	2 Clerks, each 1,600 Messenger..... 700
Clerk..... 1,150		1 " " 1,200 1 " " 600
2 Clerks, each 1,000		SUPERINTEND'T— <i>Detroit, Mich.</i> paid as Agt.
Messenger..... 800	Messenger..... \$365 Carpenter..... 600	
Surgeon, <i>Fort Monroe</i> , per month 500 Interpreter..... 300 Sub-Ast. <i>Gr'n Bay</i> 750		
Forts in Chesleton Harbor, per day 60		
37 Clerks at different ports, from \$125 per month	2 Agent— <i>Mackinaw</i> . 1,000 Interpreter..... 300 Blacksmith..... 450	
down to \$1,00 per day	2 Keeper 600 " " " " " " 450	
Draughtsman, per day	2 Carpenter..... 600 Ass't " " " " " " 450	
Master Masons, 1 m. \$2 to \$5 per day	2 Blacksmith..... 450 " " " " " " 240	
" Carpenter..... \$2 to \$3 " " " " " " 240	Farmer— <i>Gd Tr B.</i> 500 Sub-Ast. <i>Lake Pointe</i> 750	
" Bimonthly \$2 to \$3 " " " " " " 240	Blacksmith..... 480 Interpreter..... 300 Farmer..... 600	
46 Overseers at different ports, fm \$1.50 to \$3 p. d	2 Carpenter..... 600 3 Blacksmiths, each 600	
28 Sub-Overseers, from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day	Ass't Farmer..... 900 3 Ass't " " " " " " 450	
Chief Clerk Top. Eng. <i>Washington</i> , per ann. 1,400 Sub-Ag. <i>Loco T-r</i> . 750 Agent, <i>St. Peters</i> 1,500		
3 Clerks..... each. 1,000 Farmer..... 500 Physician Fort <i>Snelling</i> 200		
Messenger..... 500	2 Blacksmith..... 600 Interpreters 300 Farmer, <i>St. Peters</i> 600	
Agent, <i>Louisville, Ky.</i> per annum 2,000 Ass't " " " " " " 240 " " " " " " 600		
30 Wagons at different ports, from \$1 to \$5 p. day	2 Ass't " " " " " " 240 " " " " " " 600	
Chm. Clerk, <i>Ordnance Department</i> , per annum. 1,200 Physician 100 " " " " " " 600		
7 Clerks, each 1,000	500 " " " " " " 100 " " " " " " 600	
Messenger.....	Interpr. <i>Th. v. P.</i> 300 " " " " " " 600	
<i>Postmasters and Military Storkeepers, at</i>		
Washington City	1,200 St. Augustine, Fla. 800 " " " " " " 600	
Watervliet, N. Y.	1,200 Rook Island, Ill. 800 " " " " " " 600	
Harpers Ferry	1,230 Pikesville, Md. 800 " " " " " " 600	
Springfield, Mass.	1,250 Chatanooga, Fla. 800 " " " " " " 600	
Pittsburg, Pa.	1,230 Memphis, Tenn. 800 " " " " " " 600	
Verge-nes, Vt.	800 Frankfort, Pa. 800 " " " " " " 600	
Ang ista, Ga.	800 New-York 1,200 " " " " " " 600	
Liberty, Mo.	800 Detroit, Mich. 1,200 " " " " " " 600	
Little Rock, Ark.	800 Fayetteville 1,200 " " " " " " 600	
Watertown, Mass.	800 Mount Vernon, Ala. 1,200 " " " " " " 600	
Rome, N. Y.	800 Chirleston, S. C. 1,200 " " " " " " 600	

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

43

2 Ass't Black's, ea.	240	2 Blacksm'ts " ea	480	<i>Inspector General's Department.</i>
Farmer, Old, Agt F.	600	2 Ass't " "	240	3 Colonels, 1 Inspector General.
Matron	240	Interp.	300	<i>Quartermaster's Department.</i>
Liaisons, each	240	2 " Coun. Bluffs	300	Brig. G. & Q. M. G. M. G.
Adm. Adjt. Turkey R.	750	Blacksmith .....	480	3 Maj. & Quartermaster's.
Teachers, each	480	Ass't " .....	240	2 Col. & Ass't Q.M. Gen.
Interpreters	1,000	Sub-Agent .....	750	28 Capt's & Ass't
Interp.	600	Interpeter .....	300	2 Lt. Col. & Dep.
Ward	240	Blacksmith .....	240	<i>Subsistence Department.</i>
Ass't " .....	120	Ass't " .....	600	Col. & Brig. G. br. Com. G. S.
Books, each	480	Miller .....	200	12 Maj. & Com. of Sub.
Scribes	240	Sub-Agent, Osage .....	200	Lt. Col. Ass't
Adm. Interpreter's, ea.	148	Interpreter .....	600	4 Capt's & "
Interpreters	500	2 Blacksmiths, each	600	<i>Medical Department.</i>
Ass't " .....	300	2 Ass't " .....	750	21 Surgeon Generals,
Seminary, St. Louis	1,500	Sub-Agt, Osage R.	200	50 Ass't Surg.
Ass't " .....	1,200	Interpreter .....	200	<i>Pay Department.</i>
Mississippi	150	2 Blacksmiths, each	600	Paymaster Generals,
Ass't. Ft. Leavenworth	1,500	2 Ass't " .....	225	15 Paymasters,
Interp.	300	Sup., Western Ter.	225	<i>Corps of Engineers.</i>
Barbers, 3 " .....	450	Clerk .....	1,000	Colonel, 12 Captains,
Ass't " .....	240	Interpreter .....	900	Lieut. Col. Colonel Brev.
Blacks'h, Delaw's.	450	Agent, Choctaw .....	1,500	12 1st Lieutens,
Ass't " .....	240	Interpreter .....	300	Lieut. Col.
Teacher	600	3 Teachers, each .....	825	12 2d "
Ass't. Sioux Country	1,500	6 " .....	500	4 Majors, 2 Brevet "
Ass't " .....	330	4 Blacksmiths, each	600	<i>Topographical Engineers.</i>
Ass't. Council Bluffs	1,400	3 Ass't " .....	210	Colonel, 10 Captains,
Ass't. Pawnee V. Eu	600	2 Millwrights " .....	600	Lieut. Col. 10 1st Lieutens,
Teacher	500		600	Major, 10 2d "
Cherokee Agency.		Wheelwright .....	600	10 Captains, 5 Brevet 2d Lieuts.
Agent .....	\$1,000	Wagon Maker .....	600	<i>Regiment of Dragoons.</i>
Interpreter .....	300		600	Colonel, 11 1st Lts. (1 aid to Gen.
Blacksmiths, each	840			Scott.)
Chickasaw Agency.		5 Ass't Blacksmiths.	240	Lieut. Col. 10 2d Lieuts.
Agent .....	\$1,500			Major, 5 Brevet 2d Lieuts.
Blacksmiths, each	600			<i>First Regiment of Artillery.</i>
Creek Agency.			240	Colonel, 2 Ass't Q. M.
Agent .....	\$1,500	4 Ass't Black's, ea.	600	Lieut. Col. 20 1st Lieutens.
Leather and Wife .....	600	2 Wagon Makers, ea	600	Major, 10 2d "
Farmer .....	600	Wheelwright .....	300	4 Capt. Mnj. Brevet, 3 Brevet 2d Lieuts.
Blacksmiths, each	600	Interpeter .....	300	4 Capt. Ass't Q. M.
Neosho Sub-Agency.		3 Blacksmiths, each	600	<i>Second Regiment of Artillery.</i>
Sub-Agent .....	\$500	3 Ass't " .....	240	Colonel, 20 1st Lieutens.
Interpreters, each	150	2 Ass't " .....	240	Lieut. Col. Col. Brevet, 10 2d "
Farmer .....	600	Miller .....	600	Major, 5 Brevet 2d Lieuts.
Seminole Sub-Agency.			240	10 Captains, <i>Third Regiment of Artillery.</i>
Sub-Agent .....	\$500	1 Interpeter .....	600	Col. Brig. Gen. Brevet, 20 1st Lieutens.
Logansport, Ia.			600	Lieut. Col. 10 2d "
Sub-Agent .....	\$750	Blacksmith .....	480	Major, 6 Brevet 2d Lieuts.
Miller .....	600	Ass't " .....	240	10 Captains, <i>Fourth Regiment of Artillery.</i>
Buffalo, N. Y.			300	Colonel, 20 1st Lieutens.
Sub-Agent .....	\$750	Interpeter .....	300	Lieut. Col. 10 2d "
Sub-Agent West. of Ro. & Mountain .....			750	Major, 4 Brevet 2d Lieuts.
Deserting Agent—Florida, per day .....			750	10 Captains, <i>First Regiment of Infantry.</i>
Farmer .....		North Carolina, per day .....	750	Colonel, 10 1st Lieutens.
Ass't " .....			750	Lieut. Col. 10 2d "
Com. to settle Cherokees claims, each per ann.	3,000		750	Major, 5 Brevet 2d Lieuts.
Secretary to do .....	1,500		1,500	10 Captains, <i>Second Regiment Infantry.</i>
Clerk to do .....	1,500		1,500	1,500 " " "
Commis. to settle with Choctaws, each .....	2,500		2,500	4th " " "
Secretary to do .....	1,500		2,500	5th " " "
Ass't to collect testimony for do .....	2,500		2,500	6th " " "
Chair to do, per day .....	2,500		2,500	7th " " "
Agent to settle lands for Sys and Fries, p.d.	6		6	8th " " "
Secy. War Dep. Buildings, Washington City ..	250		250	All the same as 1st Reg't.
Ass't. claimed, each	365		365	
Cook Cm. Gen's Office, Washington City ..	1,000		1,000	
Messengers .....	500		500	
ARMY.				<i>Regiment of Riflemen.</i>
General Officers.				Colonel, 11 1st Lieutens.
Major General .....		Maj. Gen. by Brevet,		Lieut. Col. 10 2d "
Brigadier General .....		Brigadier General		Major, 8 Brevet 2d Lieuts.
Adjutant General's Department.				10 Captains, <i>14 Chaplains.</i>
Col. and Adj. G. br. G. br.   4 Br. Capt. & "				Professor Engineering, Natural and Experimental Philosophy,
2 Br. Maj. & Ass't Adj. G.				" Mathematics,
				" Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology,
				Chaplain and Prof. Geography, History and Ethics,
				2 Teachers of French,
				Drawing,
				Instructor of Riding,
				228 Cadets at West Point.

**ARMY LIST—PAY OF THE ARMY.**

Rank and Grade.				Rank and Grade.			
	Rations, per day.	Horses	Per month . . . . .		Rations, per day.	Horses	Per month . . . . .
Major General . . . . .	\$200	15	7 4	Maj. . . . .	60	4	4 2 2
Aide-de-Camp, in add. to pay, &c. of Lieut . . . . .	24	—	2	Capt. . . . .	60	4	4 2 2
Brigadier General . . . . .	104	12	3	Lieuts. (1st & 2d) . . . . .	36	10	3 2 2
Aide-de-Camp to do. in add. to pay of Lieut . . . . .	20	—	2 1	Adj. of Drdg. in add. to pay of Lieut . . . . .	10	10	1 1 1
Adjutant General . . . . .	60	6	2	Sergeant-Major of Drdg . . . . .	17	17	1 1 1
As't " with rank of Major. Capt. . . . .	50	4	1	Q. M. Sergt. . . . .	17	17	1 1 1
Inspector Gen. . . . .	90	—	2	Chief Bugler . . . . .	16	16	1 1 1
Quartermaster Gen. . . . .	104	12	2	First Sergeant . . . . .	16	16	1 1 1
As't " . . . . .	75	5	2	Sergeant . . . . .	13	13	1 1 1
Capt. " . . . . .	60	4	1	Corporal . . . . .	10	10	1 1 1
Quartermaster . . . . .	60	4	1	Bugler . . . . .	9	9	1 1 1
As't " . . . . .	50	4	1	Furner & Blacks'h . . . . .	11	11	1 1 1
Polymer Gen.—\$2,500 per annum. Paymaster . . . . .	60	4	1	Private . . . . .	8	8	1 1 1
Paymaster . . . . .	60	4	1	Mast. Arm. Mast. Carriage Maker. Master Blacksmith of Ordnance . . . . .	30	30	1 1 1
Commissary Gen. of Subsistence . . . . .	90	6	2	Armorer of Ordnance . . . . .	16	16	1 1 1
As't " . . . . .	75	5	2	Blacksmith . . . . .	16	16	1 1 1
Commissary of Subs. with rank of Maj. Capt. . . . .	60	4	1	Carriage Mak. . . . .	16	16	1 1 1
As't do. " in add. to pay Lt Surgeon Gen.—\$2,500 per annum. Surgeon of 10 years' service . . . . .	20	8	2	Artificer . . . . .	13	13	1 1 1
" less time . . . . .	60	4	1	Laborer . . . . .	19	19	1 1 1
As't Surgeon of ten years' service . . . . .	50	4	1	Hosp. Steward of more than 4 Com's. . . . .	18	18	1 1 1
" five " . . . . .	50	4	1	Matron . . . . .	6	6	1 1 1
As'st " less than " . . . . .	33	—	1	<i>Artillery, Infantry and Riflemen.</i>			
Prof. Nat. and Exp. Philosophy . . . . .	75	5	1	Colonel . . . . .	75	6	4 2 2
As'st " prof. Mathematics . . . . .	50	4	1	Lieut. Col. . . . .	60	5	3 2 2
As'st " Prof. Engineering . . . . .	50	4	1	Major . . . . .	50	4	3 2 2
As'st " Prof. Chemistry, Mineralogy & Geol. . . . .	50	4	1	Adjutant, in addition to pay of Lieut . . . . .	10	10	4 2 2
As'st " Chaplain, and Prof. Ethics, &c. . . . .	50	4	1	Captain . . . . .	20	4	4 2 2
Commander Corps Cadets . . . . .	50	4	1	First Lieut. . . . .	25	4	2 2 2
Instructor of Cavalry & Art. Tactics . . . . .	50	4	1	Second Lieut. . . . .	16	16	2 2 2
Tenager French Languzng. . . . .	50	4	1	Cadet . . . . .	17	17	2 2 2
Teacher of Drawing . . . . .	50	4	1	Sergeant-Major . . . . .	17	17	2 2 2
Teacher of French Drawing . . . . .	50	4	1	Quartermaster Sergeant . . . . .	17	17	2 2 2
Master of the sword . . . . .	46	—	1	Principal Musician of Infantry . . . . .	17	17	2 2 2
Md. St. & Co's. armories and Arrears of Construction, \$1,250 per annum. Do. do. at other arsenals, \$800 " Complaint—not to exceed . . . . .	40	4	1	First Sergeant . . . . .	16	16	2 2 2
Cat of Eng. Topog. Eng. Ord. or Drag. Lt. Col. . . . .	50	4	1	Ordnance Serg. in ad. to pay of Serg. . . . .	13	13	2 2 2
223	465	4	1	Sergeant . . . . .	13	13	2 2 2
	75	—	1	Corporal . . . . .	11	11	2 2 2
				Artificer of Artillery . . . . .	8	8	2 2 2
				Musician . . . . .	7	7	2 2 2
				Private . . . . .	7	7	2 2 2

**NAVY DEPARTMENT.**

SECRETARY

SECRETARY	\$6,000.
Clerk, Clerk	2,000.
Chief of Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks	3,500.
" " " Comptroller	2,500.
" " " Construction and Repair	3,000.
" " " Provisions and Clothing	3,000.
" " " Medicine and Surgery	2,500.
 Clerk	 \$1,000.
4 Clerks, each	4 Clerks, each .....
6 " " "	6 Messengers, each .....
10 " " "	10 Civil Engineers .....
	2,000.
	1,000.
	1,000.

**NAVY LIST - GRADE AND PAY**

67 *Captains*

67 Captains.	
Sen.Capt. in service.	\$4,700
" on leave.	3,500
Capt. of Squadrons.	4,000
94 Commanders.	
Com. in sea service.	\$2,000
" " N.M. on other duty.	3,100
" " on leave.	1,800

324 Lieutenants-

Lieuts. Commdg'd.	\$1,500	Lieuts. Wtg orders.	1,200
" on th. duty.	1,500		
		69 Surgeons.	
Surg. 1st 5 yrs. after date of Com...	\$1,000	Do. do. in sen ser.	1,500
Do. do. at N.Yds.	1,250	Do. do. of Fleet...	2,100
Do. do. in sea ser.	1,333	Do. 4th 5 years...	1,000
Do. do. of Fleet...	1,500	Do. do. at N.Yds.	2,000
Do. 2d 5 years...	1,250	Do. do. in sen ser...	2,133
Do. do. at N.Yds.	1,500	Do. do. of Fleet...	2,400
Do. do. in sea ser.	1,600	Do. 20 yrs. & upw's...	1,800
Do. do. of Fleet...	1,800	Do. do. at N.Yds.	2,300
Do. 3d 5 years...	1,400	Do. do. in sen ser...	2,400
Do. do. at N.Yds.	1,750	Do. do. of Fleet...	2,700

2 Passed Assistant Surgeons

At sea . . . . .	\$1.00	Waiting orders . . . . .	810
At Navy Yards, . . . . .	1.150		
		60 Assistant Surgeons.	
Waiting orders . . . . .	\$6.00	At Navy Yards . . . . .	970
	.050		

## 64 Purasers.

	VESSELS OF WAR IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.
	Ships of the Line.
Persons of Ships of the Line.....	\$3,500
" Frigates or Kneezers.....	3,000
" Sloops or Steamers of 1st class.....	2,000
" Bras, Schrs, and Steam's less than do.....	1,500
" Navy Yards at Boston N. Y., Norfolk, and Pensacola.....	2,500
" Portsmouth, Philad., and Wash'n.....	2,000
" Recov. Ships at B st. N. Y. Norfolk, other places.....	2,500
	1,500
22 Chaplains.	
In-service.....	\$1,200   On leave.....
133 Passed Midshipmen.	800
On duty.....	\$750   Waiting orders.....
410 Midshipmen.	600
In sea service.....	\$400   On leave.....
In other duty.....	800
31 Masters.	
Officer of line at sea \$1,100   On leave.....	750
In other duty.....	1,000
7 Masters' Mates.	
On duty.....	\$450   On leave.....
2 Professors of Mathematics, (on duty.).....	\$1,200
3 Officers at Naval Schools.....	500
Boatswains.....	750
Coopers.....	500
Cutters.....	600
Seamakers.....	500
50 Sailors.....	360
Marine Corps.	
Colonel Commandant, per month.....	\$75
1 Lt. Colonel.....	60
1 M. S.	50
1 Captains.....	40
21 1st Lieuts.....	30
20 Second Lieuts.....	25
10 Navy Agents, com. per annum.....	\$2,000
Engineers.	
Engineer in Chief, per annum.....	\$3,000
One Engineer in actual service.....	1,500
" waiting orders.....	1,200
Ass't Engineer in actual service.....	900
" waiting orders.....	700
Soldier.....	700
" waiting orders.....	500
Farmer.....	500
" in actual service.....	350
" waiting orders.....	350
Post Master General.....	\$6,000
2 Ass't P. M. G. ea. \$2,500   20 Clerks, each.....	1,200
1 Cash Clerk.....	2,000
7 Clerks, each.....	1,600
Postmaster.....	1,600
1 Clerk, each.....	1,400
" Spec. Agents—usually about six or eight on a circuit, at a salary ranging from \$1,200 to \$1,600 per annum.	1,200

## VESSELS OF WAR IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

	Ships of the Line.
Pennsylvania.....	120
Franklin.....	74
Washington.....	74
Columbus.....	74
Ohio.....	74
North Carolina.....	74
Frigats—1st Class.	
United States.....	44
Constitution.....	44
Potomac.....	44
Brandywine.....	44
Hudson.....	44
Columbi.....	44
Congress.....	44
Frigats—2d Class.	
Constellation.....	36
Macedonian.....	36
Sloops of War.	
Saratoga.....	20
John Adams.....	20
Boston.....	20
Vincennes.....	20
Warren.....	20
Falmouth.....	20
Vandahia.....	20
St. Louis.....	20
Uxate.....	20
Lewant.....	20
Portsmouth.....	20
Brigs.	
Dolphin.....	10
Porpoise.....	10
5 Somers.....	10
4 Truxton.....	10
4 Bainbridge.....	10
Sharks.....	10
Enterprise.....	10
Boxer.....	10
Experiment.....	10
Mississippi (10 Paix, guns.).....	10
Missouri (burnt in Mediter.).....	10
Fulton.....	4 guns.
Relief.....	6 guns.
Erie.....	8 "
Guns.	
Perry.....	10
Lawrence.....	10
Consort.....	10
Oregon.....	10
Chopola.....	10
Flirt.....	10
Wive.....	10
Phoenix.....	10
Oa-ka-hy-e.....	10
Steamers.	
Union.....	10
Pownsett.....	10
Princeton.....	10
Erie, (iron,) Pa.....	10
Store Ships.	
Lexington.....	8 guns.

## POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post Master General.....	\$6,000	States.	No. P. O.	Amt' Postage.	Paid Con's.
2 Ass't P. M. G. ea. \$2,500   20 Clerks, each.....	1,200	Virginia.....	1043	223,973	319,933 3
1 Cash Clerk.....	2,000	N. Carolina.....	631	75,504	291,230 91
7 Clerks, each.....	1,600	S. Carolina.....	370	116,13	240,273 60
Postmaster.....	1,600	Georgia.....	524	144,075	367,328 22
1 Clerk, each.....	1,400	Florida.....	52	21,134	81,078 72
" Spec. Agents—usually about six or eight on a circuit, at a salary ranging from \$1,200 to \$1,600 per annum.	1,200	Alabama.....	414	12,802	467,142 75
"	"	Mississippi.....	244	78,186	217,821 31
"	"	Louisiana.....	116	132,135	65,430 35
"	"	Arkansas.....	163	19,712	119,14 73
"	"	Tennessee.....	584	94,89	184,8 68
"	"	Ohio.....	1286	283,815	362,65 26
"	"	Michigan.....	37	6,370	91,371 71
"	"	Indiana.....	381	77,563	147,288 60
"	"	Kentucky.....	4 5	121,538	205,02 45
"	"	Illinois.....	593	91,89	274,129 13
"	"	Missouri.....	382	30,511	129,24 18
"	"	Wisconsin.....	106	22,785	32,315 07
"	"	Iowa.....	24	14,055	16,112 20
State Is'lnd.....	49				
" Connecticut.....	49				
" New York.....	296				
" New Jersey.....	330				
" Pennsylvania.....	313				
" Delaware.....	51				
" Maryland.....	283				
" Del. Columbia.....	3				

32<sup>nd</sup> In addition to the above, there was \$70,183 paid to steamboats for carrying the Mails on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Also, the sum of \$28,174 to Agents employed to accompany the Mail in R. I. roads and on board of steamboats. A sum of \$1,000 of fees, witnesses, &c. for the trial and conviction for Mail defalcations. Also, \$80,333 47 for printing.

## JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL</b>	\$4,000	South Carolina	2,500	Illinois	1,000
Clerk	1,000	Georgia	2,500	Missouri	1,200
Messenger	500	Ala. North. Dis.	2,500	Arkansas	2,000
Chief Justice	5,000	" South Dis.	2,500	Michigan	1,000
8 Assistant Justices, each	4,500	Miss. North. Dis.	2,000	Florida, East. Dis.	2,500
Reporter	1,200	" South. Dis.	2,000	" Middle Dis.	1,800
Clerk and Deputy Clerk	Fees	Louis'a, East. Dis.	3,000	" West. Dis.	1,800
		" West. Dis.	3,000	" South. Dis.	2,500
		Tenn. East. Dis.	1,500	" Apala. Dis.	1,500
		" Middle Dis.	1,500	Wisconsin	1,500
<i>United States District Judges.</i>		Penn. West. Dis.	1,500	Iowa, Sup. Court	1,500
Maine	\$1,800	New Jersey	1,500	Dist. of Columbia	2,700
New Hampshire	1,000	Penn'a, East. Dis.	2,000	Judges, each	2,500
Massachusetts	2,400	Delaware	1,000		
Rhode Island	1,000	Maryland	2,000		
Vermont	1,200	Virg'a, East. Dis.	1,800		
N. York, North. Dis.	2,000	Virg'a, West. Dis.	1,000		
		North Carolina	2,000		

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Governor of Florida	\$2,500	Thomas Allen—Lists of Judicial Officers, and 20,000 copies Compendium	18,453 89
Secretary	" 1,400		
Governor of Iowa	2,500	Sundry Printers for Advertising, &c	19,436 41
Secretary	1,200	Treasury Department	25,872 18
Governor of Wisconsin	2,500	" " War Department	
Secretary	" 1,200	" " Navy Department	
Commissioner of Public Buildings	2,000	<i>Printers to Congress.</i>	
Secretary for signing Land Patents	1,500	Thomas Allen.. \$40,791 49   Gales & Seaton \$243,511 28	
<i>In the District of Columbia there are numerous officers, some fees and others salary officers, but their duties concern only the District, and they are therefore omitted.</i>		Printing Supreme Court Records, per ann.	\$3,000
Coast Surveyor	\$6,000	Senators and Members of Congress.	
3 "	3,000	Each \$8 per day, and an allowance of \$8 for every 20 miles in going to and returning from the Seat of Government.	
3 " "	2,000	Secretary of the Senate, per annum	\$3,000
Superintendent of Weights and Measures	2,500	Clerk	1,500
Public Gardener	1,200	6 Clerks " " each	1,000
<i>PUBLIC PRINTING.—Department of State—From October 1, 1841, to 30th September, 1843.</i>		Messenger " per day	3
<i>Blair &amp; Rives—For printing Blanks, &amp;c., for Census and Returns, and copies Compendium, \$143,792 61</i>		Clerk House of Representatives, per annum	3,000
		Clerk Clerk of Office	1,500
		11 Clerks, each	1,000
		Messengers, each, per day	\$2,500
		12 Boys as Pages, each	3

## TIMES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

States.	Seats of Government.	Times of holding Elections.	Do. Presidential Election.
Maine	Augusta	2d Monday in September,	Second Monday in November.
New Hampshire	Concord	2d Tuesday in March,	First Monday in November.
Vermont	Montpelier	1st Tuesday in September,	Second Tuesday in November.
Massachusetts	Boston	2d Monday in November,	Second Monday in November.
Rhode Island	Providence & Newport	1st Wednesday in April,	First Monday in November.
Connecticut	Hartford & New Haven	1st Monday in April,	First Monday in November.
New York	Aleany	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.
Peinsylvania	Trenton	2d Tuesday in October,	First Tues. in Nov. & next day
Delaware	Harrisburg	2d Tuesday in November,	* Friday next to 1st Nov.
Maryland	Dover	1st Wednesday in October,	Second Tuesday in November.
Virginia	Annapolis	3d Thursday in April,	First Monday in November.
North Carolina	Richmond	1st Thursday in August,	First Monday in November.
South Carolina	Raleigh	2d Monday in October,	By Legislature about Dec. 1st.
Georgia	Columbia	1st Monday in October,	First Monday in November.
Alabama	Milledgeville	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Mississippi	Tuscaloosa	1st Monday in November,	First Monday in November.
Louisiana	Jackson	1st Monday in July,	First Monday in November.
Tennessee	New Orleans	1st Thursday in August,	First Tuesday in November.
Kentucky	Nashville	1st Monday in August,	First Tuesday in November.
Ohio	Frankfort	2d Tuesday in October,	First Monday in November.
Indiana	Columbus	1st Monday in August,	* Friday next to 1st Nov.
Illinois	Indianapolis	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Missouri	Springfield	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Michigan	Jefferson City	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Arkansas	Detroit	1st Monday in November,	First Monday in November.
	Little Rock	1st Monday in October,	First Monday in November.

All the States but South Carolina choose their Electors by a Popular Vote.

\* The Friday fifth preceding the first Monday in December.

**TARIFF OF DUTIES,**  
**ON ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES.**

(ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.)

Passed by Congress in August, 1842.

Absynthe.....gal	60	Bed-quilts, of cotton..	30	and dictionaries...lb	5	Brushes of all kinds..	20
Acid acetous.....per ct	20	Bed-ticking, cotton ..	30	dp of engravings or	2	Buckles, gold or silver.	20
do Benzoin.....	20	do flax.....	2	plates .....per ct	2	do copper, brass, steel,	30
do ctree.....	20	do hemp.....lb	2	do maps and charts.	20	lead, pewter or tin ..	30
do muri. & nitric	20	Beef.....lb	2	do specially im-		Buckles, tin.....	2
do ox. & pyrolig.	20	Beer, in bottles....gal	20	parted for societies,		Buckles, wood.....	free
do tartaric.....	20	do not in bottles... .	1	cot eggs, academies,		Buckles, w Buckles.....	30
do boracic.....	20	Beeswax.....per ct	1	and schools.....free		Bury andy pitch.....	20
Vases.....	30	Bellows, if any leather	7	Bells, and personal	37	Burlaps.....	20
Azates.....	30	Bell metal, manuf., of	30	household effects of		Burr-stones, unwr't..	free
Ashaster, or man. oil.	30	Bells, new.....	30	citizens dying abroad, free		do wrought.....	20
do busts or casts of	30	do old, a'd bell me-		Bells & booties, silk		Butter.....lb	5
specia. n imported.....	free	tal, old, &chimes of do.	free	or satin, for women or		Buttons, moulds, per ct	25
Ale canella.....	20	Belts, sword.....	35	men.....pair	75	Buttons, metal, all kds	30
Vie, beer and porter,		do with silk, gold or		do do children... .	25	do all other.....	25
in bottles.....gal	20	silver thread, done w'h		do do for men, of		do exc. in value \$1	
do do do otherwise		nosele.....	40	leather.....	125	per gross, shall be va-	
than in bottles.....	15	Berries, used for dyeing	free	do do women do ..	50	lued at \$1 per gross,	
A lisp.....lb	15	Bergamot, oil or ess. of	2	do do children do ..	15	and pay duty accor'y	
Verins.....	20	Binders' bds, paper, lb	3	do do prunella, and		Cabinet wares.....	20
Verins.....free	20	Bindings.....per ct	80	all others.....per ct	50	Chabek & cordage, tur. lb	5
Alum.....	15	Birds.....		do do untarred.....	25	do do untarred.....4%	
Amber.....per ct	25	Bismuth.....		Boat web, flax.....	20	Cables, iron chains, or	
Ambergres.....	20	Bitumen.....		do hemp.....	20	parts thereof.....	24
Ammoniac, gum.....	20	Black, ivory or bone, lb	2	do cotton.....	70	Caluminaris lapis, per ct	0
Anatomical prepare.....free	20	do hump.....per ct		Bornx, or tincal.....	25	Canaries.....	7½
Antagon.....	20	Blind lead.....		Botany, specimens in, free		Camomile flowers.....	20
Av horns & parts of, lb	2½	Blacksmiths' hammers		Bottles, glass, bl'k &		Caramels.....	25
Allophones.....per ct	20	and sledges.....lb	2	green, exr. 8 oz, not		Camel's hair, unman.	
A goat's wool or		Blanketing.....per ct		exc a quart, ....gross	\$3	and uncleaned.....	10
hair.....lb	1	Blinders.....	20	do d's, exc. a quart,	\$4	do manuf. of	20
Angora Gloves, per ct	20	Blankets, woollen, val.		do with wicker work		Camlets, goat or muhr	20
Animal im. for breed, free		not exc. 75 cts each ..	15	round them, (demijohns or carboys,) half		Camphor, crude.....lb	5
do not for breed..		do all oth. of wool, .	15	g'l, or less.....each	15	do refined.....	20
Ansseed.....	20	do of goats or moth'	2	do do not x. 3 gal.	30	Camwood, talaw.....	free
Antimony, regtis of, d's	free	Blue vitrol.....lb	4	do do 3 gal.....	3	Candles, talaw.....lb	4
crude.....free		Board, planks&staves,		Box bondu, paper.....lb	3	do sperm, or wax.....	8
Anvils.....lb 2½	20	rough.....per ct		Boxes, shell or paper,		do wax tapers, per c.	30
Apparel, wearing.....free		do planed & wt'ght		Jappanned or not, and		Canes, walking.....	30
Aquaforts.....		Bobbin.....		a l'vly paper boxes		Cannon, brass.....	30
Arrack.....gal	60	Bobbinet lace.....		do Japan, tin or wood		do iron.....	30
Arterian bole, per ct		Bockings and buizes		do gold or silver....		Canvass, linen, (see	
Arter-w root.....	2	14		Bracelets, gold or silv.		Duck).	
Artemes.....	20	B'kins.....pr ct	20	do gilt.....		do cotton.....	30
Artiches, ab, not free,		Bolts, copper&crods, lb	4	do hair.....		Caps for women, silk	
and not subject to any		Bombazines.....per ct		Braces, or suspenders,		or wool.....	30
other rate of duty .....		Bone, whale, of Amer-		all materials except		do leather.....	35
Artificial feathers.....		icane fisheries.....	free	Indi rubber.....	35	do fur.....	35
do flowers.....		Bones, (tips, 5.) other		do Indi rubber, min-		Capes, lace, sewed.....	40
Aspergits.....		Bone, minuit, of.....		imum \$2 per doz.		do do not do .....	20
Aspergits.....free		Bonnet, lines or mus.		Braces and bits, for		Cards, slaving.....pack	25
Asses-skin.....	25	tree do fur or leather...		carpenters.....		do visiting.....lb	12
Ava root.....		do silk or satin, each		Brads, not exc. 16 oz	35	do blank, for print'g.	12
Avis & lutes.....	30	do wool.....per ct		do exc. 16 do	5	do for wool or cot. p.c	30
Axes.....	50	do all oth. rea. made		Brandy.....gal	\$1	Carmine.....	25
Bacon.....lb	3	Books, printed in Eng-		Brass, sheet&rolled p.c.	30	Carpetting, Wil'n, Sax-	
Bags made of cot. p.c.		lish, or of which Eng-		do kettles.....lb	12	ony, Aubusson, and	
do do hemp..		forms the text, when		do manuf. of, not		treble ingrain...sq. yd	65
do do flax..	25	bound.....lb	30	otherwise spe.....per ct	30	do Ven'n & ingrain	30
Bags, gunny.....sq.yd.		Books, printed in Eng-		do in pigs and bars, free		do Brussels & Tur'y.	55
Baizes and hockings.....	14	lish, or of which Eng-		do old, fit only for		do all others of wool,	
Balm of Gilead.....p.c.	2	forms the text, when		remanufacture.....	free	hemp, flax or cot. p.c	30
Balsam of Tolu.....25		in sheets or boards....		Brass screws.....lb	30	do mats or matting..	25
Balsams, other.....	25	Books, printed in Latin,		Braziers' rods.....	2	do hearth rugs.....	49
Bamboos, unmanufact.	free	Greek, and Hebrew,		Brassietto.....	3	Carpet bindings.....	30
Bamboos, from W.Ind.		or of Greek, or which		Buckles, .....	20	Carnages & parts of ..	20
Bananas, either.....		either language forms		Bricks.....	25	Cascarrilla, bark of ..	21
Bananas, unmanufact.	free	the text, bound.....		Brades.....	31	Casement rods.....lb	2
Baptizy.....free		do unboun		Bridle bits.....	20	Cashmere of Thiv'et, pc	20
Baptizy.....bush	20	do printed in Heb. bd		Brimstone, roll.....	25	do do gonts' hair lb	1
do pencil.....lb	2	do unboun		do flower of, or ship.....	free	do cloth, part wool, pc	40
Baptizy.....per ct	20	do printed in foreign		Bristol boards.....lb	12	Cassimere, (See wool)	40
do sulphate of.....lb	12	languages, exc. Latin,		Bristles.....	1	Cistanas, or chesn.....lb	1
Baskets, ozier or wil-		Greek, and Hebrew,		Buckles, busts & casts		Castings, iron, not spe.	
low, grass or straw.p.c.	25	or of.....		of.....per ct	30	(See iron).	1
do wood.....	10	do palm leaf.....		do powder & liquor,	30	Catsup.....per ct	30
do palm leaf.....	25	do polyglots, lexicons		do manuf. of.....		Catkin mallets.....	20
Bay rum, or water.....	20					Castic.	20
Bayonetts.....	25					Cement, Roman.....	20
Beads.....	25						
Beeves, Vanilla.....	20						
Beads, other kinds....	20						

Chafing dishes, iron or copper.....	30	do twist, yarn, and thread, unbleached and uncol'd, minimum 60 cts per lb.....	20	Filtering stones..per et	20	Garters.....	30
Chains, iron and oth. exc. gold and silver .....	20	do do bleached or colored, minimum 75 cts per lb.....	25	Fine arms, other than muskets and rifles....	30	Gauze.....	30
do, gold or silver.....	20	do do pickled salmon,bbl	25	Fire crackers and fireworks.....	20	Gelatine.....	30
Chain, or warp of tow.....	25	do do or salted mackerel or herrings.....	30	Fish, for, caught, dried or smoked.....	20	Gentian.....	20
Chalk.....	free	do do all other.....	20	do pickled, all other, not spec'd, and not in bbls., or in bbls., per et	20	German silver.....	30
Charts and maps.....	20	do pickled, all other, not spec'd, and not in bbls., or in bbls., per et	20	Gimp, silk.....	30	Gilt ware, or im. jew'y	25
Cheese.....	lb 9	do preserved in oil.....	4	do all other.....	20	Gimlets.....	30
Chemical preparations not specified.....per ct	20	Fish, of fisheries of the U. S.....	20	Gin, 1st & 2d proofs,gal	60	Gims, silk.....	30
China white.....	30	Fishing lines of hemp, flax or grass.....	20	3d proof.....	65	Gloves, all other.....	30
Chinese cassia.....lb 5	5	do nets or seines, do. Fish hooks.....	20	4th do.....	70	Glasses, hour.....	25
Chip hats & bonnets,per chusels, all.....	25	Flageolets, of wood.....	4	5th do.....	75	Glass, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 10 inches.....	2
Chocolate.....lb 4	4	Flannels, of wool or other material except cotton.....	25	above 5th proof.....	90	Gla's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by sq.ft.	2
Chromate of lead.....	4	do cotton, (minimum 35 cts), per et	25	Ginger, ground.....lb	4	Glo'rs, do root, not preserved.....	2
Chromic, yellow...p. c	20	Flaskes, of copper, tin, or Japan.....	20	Ginseng.....	20	do in root, pres'd...p.c	25
Chronometers.....	20	do horn.....	25	Glasses, hour.....	25	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Cider.....	20	Flat irons.....	25	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Cigars.....lb 40	40	Flux enmanu'nt.....ton	20	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Cinnabur.....per ct	20	do all manuf. of, net oth. specified, per et	25	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Cinnamon.....lb 2	2	Flaxseed or linseed.....	20	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Clay, unmanuf.....free	20	Flints & ground flint, free	1	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Cloaks.....per ct	50	Flor cloths, oil, stamped printed or painted.....	20	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Clocks.....	21	Flo'rs mattings.....sq.yd	35	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Clothing, ready made.....	50	Flo'res, silk.....lb	25	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Cloves.....lb 8	8	Flo'rs, silk or tram.....	25	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Coach furniture of all descriptions.....per ct	30	Flowers, natural.....free	40	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Coaches, and parts of.....	30	Flyings.....	40	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Coal.....ton \$175	30	Flutes.....	30	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Coal hods, iron or copper.....per ct	30	Forks, gold or silver.....	30	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Cocci,meal.....free	30	Fossil or crude mineral salt.....	20	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Cocoan.....lb 1	1	Fossils.....	20	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Cobalt.....per ct	20	Frames for pictures or paintings.....	30	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Cocoanut shells,free	20	do or sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sun shades.....	30	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Cocculus indicus.....20	20	do for hats (see felt)	20	(If silvered, an addition of 20 per cent. shall be made to the duty—if framed, a duty of 30 per ct ad valorem.)	10	Glo's, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 12 in.	2
Coffee, in Am. vessels from place of growth, free	do	Fringes, cotton.....	20	Glass, porcelain, col'd	30	Glass, cut, chandiliers, candlesticks, lustres, lenses, lamps, prisms,lb	45
do in foreign vessels, or from other places.....	20	do worsted.....	20	do drops, icicles, spangles, & ornaments used for mountings.....	45	do drops, icicles, spangles, & ornaments used for mountings.....	45
Coffee mills.....	30	do silk.....lb	25	do plain, moulded or pressed, articles weighing over 8 oz.....	10	do plain, moulded or pressed, articles weighing over 8 oz.....	10
Coins, gold or silver.....free	do	do do mixed with gold or silver.....per et	25	do weight'g 8 oz or under, except tumblers.....	12	do weight'g 8 oz or under, except tumblers.....	12
do copper.....	30	Fruits, preserved in brandy or sugar.....	25	do plain, moulded or pressed tumblers.....	10	do apothecaries' vials, not exc. 6 oz.....	10
Coke or cu m.....bush	5	do green or ripe, from W. Ind. in bulk.....	20	do apothecaries' vials, not exc. 6 oz.....	10	do perfumery and fancy vials and bottles, uncut, and not exc. 4 oz.....\$2 50	10
Colocynthe.....per ct	20	do not specified.....	20	do oxc. 4 oz, and not exc. 16 oz each.....\$3 00	10	do perfume and fancy vials and bottles, uncut, and not exc. 6 oz each.....\$1 75	10
Columb. root.....	20	Frying pans wrought.....	30	do oxc. 16 oz each.....\$3 00	10	do bottles and jugs, blk or green, over 8 oz & c. and not exc. 1 qt.....\$3 00	10
Cologne water.....	25	Fullers' boards.....	3	do bottles and jugs, blk or green, over 8 oz & c. and not exc. 1 qt.....\$3 00	10		
Colored glass.....	20	Furniture, coach and harness.....	20				
Colors, water, for paints	25	do oil cloth on cotton flannel, per sq.yd. 16c.	25				
Combs for the hair.....	2	Furs, undressed, of all kinds, on the skin, p.c	25				
Comforters, of wool .....	40	do dressed, & all haters' furs, dressed or undressed, not on the skin.....	25				
Comfits.....	25	do manuf. of, not spe.	25				
Compasses.....	30	Fustic.....	30				
Composit'n bolts, nails, rods and spikes.....	20	Gumbope.....	25				
Composition beads.....	20	Garden seeds.....	2				
Coney wool or hair, unmanuf.....	10	Garnets, prec's stones.....	7				
Confectionery not otherwise specified.....	25						
Copper, imp. for Mint, in pigs, bars, plates, sheets, and old.....free	do						
do bottoms, cut round and tured up at the edge, and all manuf. of copper not otherwise specified.....	20						
Copperas.....lb 2	2						
Copper gauze.....per ct	15						
Coral.....20	do						
Cordage, untarred ..lb 4%	25						
Coriander, all kinds, gal.....	25						
Corks.....per ct	30						
Cork, bark of, manuf, free	do						
do manuf. of.....	25						
Corn fans.....	30						
Cornelian, or carnelian	7						
Cosmetics.....	25						
Cotton, unmanuf.....lb	3						
do all manuf. of, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not oth. spec'd.....per ct	3						
Felt, adhesive, for ves sel sheathing.....	free						
Extracts, not specified.....	25						
Funs of all kinds.....	25						
Feathers for beds.....	25						
Felt, adhesive, for ves sel sheathing.....	free						
Fiddles.....	30						
Figs.....	lb						
Filberts.....	20						

## THE TARIFF.

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do exc. 1 qt.....\$4 00	do silk, for men.....	\$1	iron, scroll iron or case- ment rods.....2½
do demijohns or car- boys, hf gal or less ea. 15	do for men, women & children, of palm leaf, rattan, willow, or any other substance, hair or whalebone .....per ct	2½	'o chain cables, or parts thereof, manuf. in whole or in part. ....2½
do fm hf gal to 3 gal.. 30	35 do chain, other than do over 3 gal.....50	35	do chain cables.....4
Gloves.....per ct	35 do all other chains of, the links of greater length than those in ca- bles, not oth. spec. ....p.c	20	do all other chainsof, do thread & insertings 15
Gloves, Angora, goats', and other hair.....25	30 do scmp and old. ton	\$10	do bobbinet, cotton do cotton, quillings & inserting, called trim- ming laces .....20
do leath. for men doz \$1 25	30 chain cables.....4	20	do veils, shades and shawls of silk .....30
do do habit for wom. \$1 00	20 do all other chainsof, Hemp, unmanuf. ....ton	20	do thread or bobbinet do collars, capes, hdkfs
do do for children. 50	20 the links of greater length than those in ca- bles, not oth. spec. ....p.c	20	caps, &c.....40
do do extra and semi- length, for women....\$1 50	20 do scmp and old. ton	\$10	do collars, capes, &c.
do do do children....75	25 do manuf. of which iron is a compn't part.	20	silk.....30
do linen.....per ct	20 not oth. specified. ....p.c	20	do of silk generally.....30
do hemp.....20	20 Irons, mill, and mill cranks of wr't iron. lb	4	Lancets.....30
do wool.....30	20 Iron, hatters' & tailors' pressing irons, & cast iron butts.....hinges. 2½	5	Lancet's, horn pl'tes for do.....20
do cotton or silk.....30	20 do wr'gut, for ships, locomotives and steam engines, and malleable iron.....	20	Lard.....per lb 3
Glue.....lb	20 do steam, gas or water tubes or pipes, made of bund or rolled iron. ....	4	Lasting or prussela, fir shoes and buttons, pr et
Goats' hair.....	20 Hooks and eyes, except Hinges, wrought iron,	20	Laudanum.....25
do manuf. of per ct	20 brass or copper. ....	20	Lavender.....25
Goats' skins, undress'd	20 do cast iron butts. ½	20	Lawn, cotton.....30
do tan'd & dress'd, doz \$2 50	20 Holiands, brown, p.c	20	do lieh.....25
do do not dressed....\$1 00	20 Hones.....	20	Lead, all manufactures of, not otherwise speci- fied, or of which lead is
Gold leaf .....per ct	20 Honey & honey water.	5	a component material.....30
Gold & silver services, vessels and wares. ....	20 Hooks, reap'g & sickles	5	do old and scrap, pr lb 1½
Grain—barley .....bush	20 Hooks and eyes, except	5	do in pigs and bars. 3
do pearl barley. lb	20 gold or silver. ....	5	Lead.....pr lb 4
do maize.....bush	20 Hoops, iron, ready made	5	Lead types or stereo- type.....pr ct 4
do ry'e. ....15	20 Hops.....	5	do pencils, bl'k or red 25
do oats.....10	20 Horns of all kinds.....	5	do red or white, dry or ground in oil. ....lb 4
do wheat.....25	20 Horse hair.....	5	do sugar of. ....4
Other grain.....per ct	20 Hosiery, cotton, wool or worsted. ....	5	do nitrate of. ....pr ct 20
Grapes not dried.....	20 do silk, exc. shirts and drawers.....	5	Leather, sol or bend, lb 6
Grape vines.....free	20 Huse, leather.....	5	No upper not otherwise specified, (see skins). 8
Grass, Manilla or oth- er. ....ton 25	20 Hungary water.....	5	Leather, all manufac- tures of, not otherwise specified.....
do cables or cordage lbt ¼	20 Hydrometers, glass. ....	5	Leeches.....35
do cloth .....per ct	20 Implements & tools of trade, of persons arriv- ing in the U. S. ....fee	5	Leghorn hats, fnts and bon ts, braid's & plaits pc 35
do mats or floor cloths 25	20 India rubber, unmanuf. free	5	Lemon, oil of. ....20
do hats, bonnets, flats or braid's. ....5	20 do oil cloth, or other manuf. of. ....	5	do essence of. ....25
do bags or bags g. sq'y 5	20 do braces or suspend- ers, (min. \$2 per doz). ....	5	Lime, do.....20
do baskets.....per ct	20 Indigo.....lb	5	do chloride of. ....lb 1
Gridirons.....30	20 Ink & ink powder. p.c	2	Limes, in cks or bxs et 20
Grindstones.....free	20 Inkstands, earthen and wedgewood. ....	2	do in bulk, from W. I. free
Guava jelly.....30	20 do wood or metal. ....	2	Linens, bleached and unbleached. ....pr ct 25
Guernezy frocks.....30	20 Iodine.....	2	do oral manuf. offax not otherwise specified. 25
Guitars.....30	20 Ipecacuanha. ....	2	Linsay Woolsey.....40
Gum arabic, do senegal and do tragacanth. ....free	20 Iron in pigs. ....ton	2	Liquors or cordials, gal 60
Gums, other, not speci- fied, crude. ....15	20 do in bars or bolts, not manuf. in whole or in part by rolling. ....\$17	2	Liquorice. ....pr ct 20
do do not crude....25	20 do in slabs, blooms, loops or other form, less finished than iron in bars	2	do extract of. ....25
Guns, exc. muskets & rifles. ....20	20 or bolts, and more ad- vanced than pig, exc- castings not rolled. ....\$17	2	Litharge.....lb 4
Hair, unmanuf. ....10	20 do bars or bolts, made wholly or in part by rolling. ....\$25	2	Lozenges.....per ct 20
do of Angora goat. lb	20 do casting, vessels of.	2	Logwood. ....free
do bracelets, ringlets, belts, chains, curl's and braids. ....25	20 do hollow ware. ....	2	Looking Glasses, frm'd 30
do brooms. ....30	20 do boiler plates. ....	2	Nacaroni. ....30
do gloves. ....30	20 do nail do. ....	2	Mucassar Od. ....25
do human, unmanuf. ....	20 do all oth. castings	2	Muce. ....lb 50
do head dresses. ....25	20 not specified. ....	2	Machinery, machin-e. free
Halters; of Sisal grass, for horses. ....lb 4½	20 do castings, glazed, or hollow ware. ....	2	Mudd'g & mudder root. free
do chain. ....per ct	20 do boiler plates. ....	2	Maguey. ....pr ct 30
do leather. ....30	20 do nail do. ....	2	Mahogany, unmanuf. ....15
Hammers. ....30	20 do round or square, or braziers' rods, of 3-16 to	2	do noo cabinet wares. 10
Hams. ....lb	20 10-16 inch diameter. ....2½	2	Malt. ....20
Har'ware, not other- wise specified. ....per ct	20 do nail or spike roes, or nail plates, slit, rolled or hammered. ....	2	Menzance. ....20
Harps & harpsichords. ....	20 do in sheets, exc. tag- gers' iron, hoop iron, and iron slit, rolled or hammered, for band	2	Meter. ....20
Hartshorn. ....	20 do all other of steel or iron. ....	2	Marble, unmanuf. ....25
Hatches. ....	20	do manuf. of, inclu- sing busts and statuary 30	
Hat bodies of fur, not in form or trimmed. ....	20	do busts and statuary specially imported. ....free	
Hat bodies, hats or felts of wool. ....each	20	Marmalade. ....pr ct 80	
Hats or bonnets of Leg- horn, chip, straw, or grass. ....per ct	20		
do fur or leather. ....35	20		
do silk or satin, for wo- men. ....each \$2	20		

Marrow, green & other var. stocks and stuffs.	do	do all other.....	20	do rags, waste, or shoddy.....lb	Plums, preserved.....	21
Mastic, crude.....	15	do Harlaem.....	20	Parsons and sunniness	Plums, dry.....	20
do not crude.....	20	do hempsseed and lin- ed and ripened, gal	25	of silk.....per ct	Plush, worsted.....	30
Matches.....	20	do whale and other, not sperm, of foreign islands.....	30	do stacks or frames for	do silk.....lb. 2	50
Musical instru- ments, of gold, silver, ivory or bone.....	20	do castor.....	30	do wire strengtheners for	do cotton, or if any other.....pr ct	30
do of wood, brass or steel.....	30	Oils, not specified, pr ct	15	Parchment, vellum and parchments.....	do hair.....	20
Musings or mats, made of deer or other, mattoed	2	oil cakes.....	20	Parchment books, leather.....	do paper.....	20
Mattresses, hair or moss	20	do cloth furniture, on cotton flannel, ....yd	20	Parchment lights.....	Pocket books, leather.....	20
do hair or moss for	10	do all other furniture,	16	Pasteboard.....	Porcelain ware and porcelain glass.....	30
Mats, burlap.....112 lb	10	do silk, linen, and all other.....	20	Paste, imitation of pre- cious stones.....pr ct at 7 1/2	Pork.....lb	2
Mats, see imported tree.....	10	do stones.....pr ct	12 1/2	Paste work, set in gold and silver.....	Porter, in casks.....gal	12
Meteor, or quicksilver	20	Old brass, copper, pew- ter, silver or gold.....free	15	Pastes.....bushel	Potash, lactate of.....	10
do preparations of.....	25	Oldianum, or frankin- cense, crude.....pr ct	20	Pearls, lactate of.....	Potash, lactate of.....	20
Mennit cloth, wool.....	40	do do not crude.....	25	Pearl, manufactures of	Pomace.....	20
do worsted.....	30	Oaves.....	25	not specified.....	Poultry, in cases.....	25
do fringe.....	20	Onions.....lb	20	Pearl, manufactures of	Powder, bleaching, lb	1
Mirrors, or singlass.....	20	Opium.....lb	20	Pebble, Brazil, for spec- ties, not set.....gross, 2	do gun.....	20
Mits of Roses.....	20	do extract of.....pr ct	25	Pecanies, silk.....pr ct	Printed music.....	20
Mistakes except burl stone mawro'it, which are free.....	20	Oranges and lemons.....	20	Pencils, on paper.....	Prints, on paper.....	20
Machinery, made up of all kinds except silk.....	20	do in bulk from W. L.	free	Pencils, salted.....	Prunes.....lb	3
do do of silk.....	20	Orange, mineral, pr ct	20	Pencils, cannel's hair.....	Prunella for shoes, but- tons, or booties, in	5
Mental salt, crude.....	20	Orchelle, or orchelle.....	20	Pencils, slate.....	stripes or patterns, pr ct	5
Mats, wool or worsted	20	Wire, specimens of.....	20	Pencil cases, gold or silver.....	do not fur do.....	20
do leather.....	20	Ornaments, for head dresses.....	20	Pens, gilt or plated.....	Prussian blue.....	20
do silk.....	20	Orris or iris root.....	20	Penkives.....	Putty.....lb 1/2	20
Mother, unmanuf. th.	1	Osburghs.....	20	Pens, metallic.....	Pyrolignite of lead, pr ct	20
do manuf. of pr ct.....	20	Oven.....	20	do of quills.....	Quadrants and sextants.....	30
Mosses, 4 1/2 mds lb.	20	Oysters.....	20	Pepper, black.....lb	Quality binding.....	30
Morphine.....pr ct	20	Pack Thread.....lb	20	do Cayenne, African or Chili.....	Quills, prepared.....	20
Mortars, brass, compo- sition, and wood.....	20	Padding, linen.....pr ct	20	Peppercorns.....lb	Rage, waste.....lb	1
Mosses.....	20	do woolen.....	20	Pepper sauce.....	Railroad iron.....ton 25 00	00
Mother of pearl.....free	20	Painters' colours.....	20	Peru-sion caps.....	Russels, in bxs or jar.....	00
Mouse traps.....	20	Paintings on glass.....	20	Perfumery.....	Russell's, unblown, lb	3
Muffs, fur.....	20	Paintings and statuary by American artists.....free	20	Perry.....gal	do not blown, lb	2
do silk.....	20	Pewter, all manufac- tures of, not otherwise specified.....	20	Peruvian bark.....free	Ruffles.....pr ct	30
Musics, engravings, or printed sheets or books	20	Paints, not enumerated.....	20	Pewter, all manufac- tures of, not otherwise specified.....	Rupe seed.....	20
Musical instruments.....	20	Palm leaf, unmanuf. ....	20	do do not.....	do do not.....gal	2
Musk.....	20	Paints, not manuf. of	20	Philosophical appara- tus, specially imported free	Rurpands files.....pr ct	30
Muskets per stande.....	1	do oil.....	20	do not specially im- ported.....pr ct	Rutin (in liquor), gal	60
do barrels.....pr ct	20	Pans, warming, copper.....	20	do not specially im- ported.....pr ct	Ruthers, unmanuf. ....	free
Mustard.....	2	Pantaloons.....	20	Pans, glass.....	Ravensdrick.....sq yd	7
do seed.....	20	Paper hangings.....	20	Pans, glass.....	Razors.....pr ct	30
Myrrh, gum, crude, 15	2	do do.....	20	Pans, glass.....	Red chalk.....	20
Nail rods & plates.....lb	2	Panicles, caper, and sauces.....	15	Reeds, unmanufactured, & do weavers.....	Reeds, unmanufactured, & do weavers.....	20
Nails, iron, cut.....	2	Pimento.....lb	15	Resinous substance, & guins, not specified, in	Resinous substance, & guins, not specified, in	15
do wrought.....	2	Pins, package, not ex- ceeding 5000 to the pck	15	a crude state.....	Rhubarb.....	free
do copper and spikes	2	of 12 papers, &c, in same proportion for less quant	15	do not a crude state.....	Ribbons, silk.....lb. 2	50
and bolts.....	2	ite.....pack	15	Rice.....pr ct	Rope.....pr ct	20
do brass or composition.....	2	Pins, pound.....lb	15	Rilles, iron, &c, men, 3	Ruffles.....	50
do zinc.....	2	Pine apples from West	15	Rings, brass, ir. or st.....	Ruffles, iron, &c, men, 3	50
Nankeens.....	20	Indies, in bulk.....free	15	Rivets do do dn.....	Rings, brass, ir. or st.....	30
Napkins, linen.....	20	do preserved.....pr ct	15	Rods, do do dn.....	Rivets, do do dn.....	30
do cotton.....	20	Pipes, clay, for smoking	20	Roots, do not otherw. esp. free	Rose water.....	25
Needles, of all kinds.....	20	do lead.....lb	20	Roses, otto of.....	Roses, otto of.....	25
Nests, birds'.....	20	do cast iron.....	20	Rotten stone.....	Rubie.....	20
Nets, silk, as millinery	20	Pistols.....pr ct	20	Rubies.....	Rugs, hearth and horse.....	40
Nickel.....	free	Pians, of wood.....	10	Rules, bone, ivory.....	Rules, bone, ivory.....	50
Nipers.....pr ct	20	Plants for hats or bon' ts	10	do brass, wood, iron, &c	Rum, 1st and second	60
Nitrate of potash.....	20	Plants, shrubs and trees free	10	do proof.....	Rum, 1st and second	60
Nitro, refined.....lb	20	Plants in bulk, from	10	do 8d do.....	do 8d do.....	65
do partially refined.....	20	West Indies.....free	10	do 4th do.....	do 4th do.....	70
do crude.....	20	do not do do.....pr ct	20	do 5th do.....	do 5th do.....	75
Nutmegs.....lb	20	Plaster of Paris.....free	10	do above 5th.....	do above 5th.....	90
Nutrin skins.....pr ct	20	Plates, iron and planes.....	20	do cherry.....	Russian diaper.....pr ct	20
Nx vomica.....	free	Plated metal in sheeta.....	20	do sheetings, brown	do sheetings, brown	20
Oatmeal.....	20	Plate, silver wares.....	20	do white.....	do white.....	25
Ochre, ground in oil lb	12	Plated wares of all kind	20	Plumes.....pr ct	do white.....	25
Oil of almonds, sweet.....	20	not otherwise specified	20	do	do	25
do of cloves.....	20	do copper.....	20	do	do	25
do of aniseed.....pr ct	20	do hoiered & nail iron, lb	20	do	do	25
do of juniper.....	20	do cast iron.....	20	do	do	25
do olive, in casks, gal	20	do metal other than	20	do	do	25
do in bottles.....pr ct	20	gold and silver ..pr ct	20	do	do	25
do for screens.....	20	do for do.....	20	do	do	25

do duck.....sq yd	7	do do silk.....	80	do plated, iron, or other metal.....	30	'for buttons exclusively.....	5
Saddlery, japanned & tined.....pr ct	20	Shot, lead.....lb.	4	Spanks.....	2	do or ivory, unmannuf'd, free	
do plated, brass and polished steel.....	30	do cast iron.....	2	T'lestage.....	2	Telescopess.....evet.	6
Saddles.....	30	Shovels and tongs, p.c.	30	Tentangue.....	3	T'ermometers, per ct.	30
Sal. trans.....lb.	2	Shrub.....gal.	69	Th'bet shawls, &c.	30	Th'bet shawls, &c.	5
Saffron.....free	2	Sieves, hair.....per ct.	20	Starch.....lb.	2	renl, made up for use..	40
Safron.....pr ct	20	do wire.....	80	Steel, cast, sheer, and German, in bars, 113lb. 1	50	Thread, linen.....	2
Safron, p.cked, 1lb. 2	20	Silk, raw, comprehend- ing all ingum.....lb.	2	do all other in bars...2	20	do cotton.....	30
Safron, pr. blu, of 36 lbs	20	do bolting cloths, p.c	20	Ticking, hemp.....	20	do flax.....	2
do floss, purified from the gum.....	20	do floss, purified from the gum.....	20	do cotton (see cotton)	20	do cotton (see cotton)	20
do floss or crude min- eral.....pr ct	20	do manut. of, not oth- erwise specified.....lb.	2	T'ieklepinings.....	20	Tiles (except marble)	25
Salt peats, crude.....	free	do manut. of, not oth- erwise specified.....lb.	2	and bricks for paving.	25	Tin, piss, bars, blocks	1
do partially refin'd, lb.	2	do do and cotton, p.c	20	Tin, tins, tin' sneets or plates, ten' pintes and in'geen' tin.....	2	Tin tins, tin' sneets or plates, ten' pintes and in'geen' tin.....	2
do refined.....	2	do do and wool.....	20	Tin, all manufac'tures	2	Tin, all manufac'tures	10
Sals., 1 pson.....pr ct	20	do do and worsted...	20	25 of, not otherw. spec'd.	30	Tinctures, not other- wise enumerated.....	30
do Glaumer.....	20	do do mix'd with gold	20	25 wise enumerated.....	25	Tips, of bone or horn.....	5
do Rochelle.....	20	or silver.....	20	7 Tobacco, manuf. other than snulf or cigars, lb.	10	Tobacco, manuf. other than snulf or cigars, lb.	10
do all other, and all preparations of salts not enumerated.....	20	do spongee and plina	20	do unmanufactured,	20	Tongues and sounds.....	20
Saltwood.....free	20	white chalk for printing or coloring.....lb. 1	50	do carpeting, or Chi- nese matting.....	20	Lugar, or Canary, in c'ks or bottles.....gal.	60
Saltwater fish and other fish of river to oil.....	20	do other articles of, made up by hand, in whole or in part, and not oth.....pr ct.	20	Tools of trade of per- sons arriving in U. S. free	2	Tools of trade of per- sons arriving in U. S. free	2
Saltwater lla.....free	20	Silver leaf.....	20	15 Tooth brushes, per ct.	30	15 Tooth brushes, per ct.	30
Saltwater sink.....lb. 2	20	do manufacturers of,	20	20 Tortoise shell.....	5	20 Tortoise shell.....	5
Saltwater, sink.....lb. 2	20	do watches and parts	7	25 Tops.....ton.	7	25 Tops.....ton.	7
Saltwater, sink.....lb. 2	20	Sisal grass.....ton. 25	25	20 Tow cloth of hemp, p.c	60	20 Tow cloth of hemp, p.c	60
Saltwater, sink.....lb. 2	20	Skins, calf and seal, tanned & dress'd, doz. 5	20	do of they.....	25	do of they.....	25
Saucepans, copper, wrought iron or tin.....	20	do sheep, or skivers, 2	20	25 Toys and dolls of every de'cription.....	30	25 Toys and dolls of every de'cription.....	30
do cast iron, glazed or unglazed.....lb. 2	20	do goat or morocco, 2	20	Trace chains, iron, lb.	4	Trace chains, iron, lb.	4
Sauerkraut, Bologna, & other.....pr ct	20	do kid or morocco, 1	20	Turpentine, sp. of, gal.	10	Turmeric.....free	10
Saw, mill, cross cut and p.....each, 1	20	do tanned and not	20	4 Turtles.....per ct.	20	4 Turtles.....per ct.	20
Saw, mill, cross cut and p.....each, 1	20	dressed, goat or sheep, 1	20	2 Twin c. turned, ...lb.	5	2 Twin c. turned, ...lb.	5
Saw, mill, cross cut and p.....each, 1	20	do kid and lamb, tan- ned and not dressed, 1	20	20 Tw'ntar, or c'caened,	6	20 Tw'ntar, or c'caened,	6
Saw, mill, cross cut and p.....each, 1	20	do tanned and dressed	20	25 Twist mohair or silk &	6	25 Twist mohair or silk &	6
Saw, mill, cross cut and p.....each, 1	20	otherwise than in color	20	20 inohair.....	20	20 inohair.....	20
Saw, mill, cross cut and p.....each, 1	20	viz; fawn, kid & lamb, known as chamois....1	20	25 do cotton see cot), p.c	30	25 do cotton see cot), p.c	30
Saythes.....pr ct	20	do raw or undress'd.	20	40 Umbelliferous and parrot	30	40 Umbelliferous and parrot	30
Secting or hair cloth, 2	20	dried or salted.....per ct.	20	do stretchers of iron	2	do stretchers of iron	2
Sealing wax.....	20	do pickled & in casks,	20	4 of steel, square wire, 12	12	4 of steel, square wire, 12	12
Seed, anise, coriander cumin, and canary..	20	n't specified.....	20	20 Valeys, c's of wood, ...	40	20 Valeys, c's of wood, ...	40
Seimes.....	7	Silates of ali kinds .....	20	11 do of worsted, or silk	30	11 do of worsted, or silk	30
Seine root.....pr ct	20	Smaltz.....per ct.	20	and worsted.....	30	and worsted.....	30
Seism.....	7	Snuff boxes, paper, ja- panned or not jap, p.c.	20	25 Varnishes of all kinds	2	25 Varnishes of all kinds	2
Seize, woollen.....	20	Soup, perfumed or	20	Vegetables, us'd prin- cipally in dyeing.....free	2	Vegetables, us'd prin- cipally in dyeing.....free	2
Seizing silk or twist, twistage.....lb. 2	20	Windsor of all kinds,	20	do of all kinds, not	20	do of all kinds, not	20
Shears, merino of wool.....per ct	20	do all others.....lb.	20	used in dyeing, and not	20	used in dyeing, and not	20
do of worsted.....do	20	do soft.....btl.	20	25 enumerated.....per ct.	20	25 enumerated.....per ct.	20
do of silk.....do	20	Soap stocks and soap	20	5 Veils, luce, made up, ...	10	5 Veils, luce, made up, ...	10
do of cotton (see Cot- ton), per ct	20	sofis.....per ct.	20	20 Velvet, silk, ...lb.	2	20 Velvet, silk, ...lb.	2
do tail kinds, made ready for use.....per ct.	20	Soda ash.....	20	20 do cotton, unmannuf.	20	20 do cotton, unmannuf.	20
Shest brass.....do	20	do all carbonates of, ex'ept soda ash, cari- la and kelp.....	20	20 Tallow.....lb.	2	20 Tallow.....lb.	2
do do.....lb.	2	do powders.....	20	20 Tama'ims.....per ct.	2	20 Tama'ims.....per ct.	2
Shest inc.....free	2	Spades.....	20	20 Tapes, I'en.....	2	20 do silver or plated, p.c.	2
Sheels (exc. pearl) p.c.	20	Spanish brown, dry, lb.	20	20 Tapioca.....	2	20 do brass or copper, ...	2
do manuf. of.....do	20	do ground in oil, ...lb.	1	20 Tar.....	2	20 do cap or bonnet, cov- ered with silk, ...lb.	12
do manuf. of.....do	20	Spanish flies.....	2	20 Tarred cordage and cables.....lb.	5	15 Verdigris, .....per ct.	20
do manuf. of.....do	20	Spit and alabaster or- name'ts.....per ct.	2	20 Tarstar, crude & cr. am. free	5	Vermicelli, and all am- lar prep's, n't spec'd.	30
do manuf. of.....do	20	Spectacles, gold, silver	20	20 Tarstar, crude & cr. am. free	5	Vermillion.....	20
do manuf. of.....do	20	or shell, mounted, p.c.	20	20 T'as, imported from	20	Ves'els of copper.....	30
do others.....	20	do others.....	20	China, or other places, where grown, in Amer-	20	do of cast iron, com- mon.....lb.	1
do glasses or pebbles,	20	do glasses or pebbles,	20	ican vases.....	2	do glaz'd or tin.....	2
when not set.....gross, 2	20	when not set.....gross, 2	20	do of silv. or g'dld, p.c.	20	do of silv. or g'dld, p.c.	20
Speltor.....per ct.	20	Spel'tor.....per ct.	20	Vices.....	2	Vices.....	2
Spermacti oil, of for- eign fisheries.....gal.	20	Spirkes, iron.....lb.	20	Vinegar.....gal.	2	Vinegar.....gal.	2
Spikes, iron.....lb.	20	Spirits, dist ill'd from	20	20 Vitriol, white, pr ct.	20	Vitriol, white, pr ct.	20
Spikes, dist ill'd from	20	grain or oth. materials	20	do manufactured, suitable	20	Vitriole and essential oils, not oth. spec. p.c.	20
1st and 2d proof, gal.	1	1st and 2d proof, gal.	1	Waters.....	20	Waters.....	20
2d proof, gal.	2	2d proof, gal.	2				
3d proof, gal.	3	3d proof, gal.	3				
4th d.	4	4th d.	4				
5th d.	5	5th d.	5				
ab'ove 5th proof, gal.	5	ab'ove 5th proof, gal.	5				
Sponges.....per ct.	20	Spoons, stiver or gold,	20				
Spoons, stiver or gold,	20	Spoons, stiver or gold,	20				

Wagon boxes.....lb.	1	do Port in casks.....	15	tria, Prussia, Sardinia	value whereof at the
Wax, candle, &c., &c., of various kinds, not oth. er than spec'd.....	20	do Burg'y., in casks.	15	and of Portugal and its poss'n's, when in b'ts.	port of export'n, shall
Wax, candles, & wicks, man- uals, &c., for oil spec'.	30	do Claret, in casks...	6	do do when in casks.	not exceed 7 c. per lb.
Wax, candles, & wicks, man- uals, &c., for oil spec'.	71	do White, not enum. of Frye, Austria, Prussia,	Wire, iron or steel, not	25	do all other descrip'.
Wax, candles, & wicks, man- uals, &c., for oil spec'.	71	Sardin'a, P'tug'l., & pos.	exceeding No. 14...lb.	of, duty of the three	
Wax, candles, & wicks, man- uals, &c., for oil spec'.	71	do in bottles.....	20	5 cents per pound, and	
Wax, candles, & wicks, man- uals, &c., for oil spec'.	15	do red, not enumar- ated, of some countries	do all manuf. of, ex- cept carpentings, flan-		
Wax, candles, & wicks, man- uals, &c., for oil spec'.	25	in casks, 8 cts. per gal.	blanks, bockings, brizes,		
Wax, candles, & wicks, man- uals, &c., for oil spec'.	free	in bottles.....	do cotton thread .....	goods, ready-made	
Wax, candle, of foreign manuf'.	12½	do white and red, of	do square for umbrel- la's.....pr.c.12½	clothing, hos'y., mitts,	
Wax, candle, bush.	2½	Spain, Germany & the	Woad, or pastel...lb.	caps, gloves and bind- ings, (which see).....	
Wax, candle, in c'ks.	12½	Mediterran'n.	Wood, all manuf. of,	40	
Wax, candle, in c'ks.	35	do do in bottles.....	not othw. specified, p.c.	Woolen yarn.....	
Wax, candle, in c'ks.	1	do Sicily Maderia, or	do unmann'd. of all	Worsted yarn.....	
Wax, candle, in c'ks.	25	Marsala, in c'ks or b.	kinds, not oth'w. spec. do	do do or stuff goods.	
Wine, Mad. Sherry, San Lorenzo Canary, gal.	60	do other wines of Si- cily, in casks or bot..	do rose, satin, mahog- any and cedar...per ct.	Yams.....	
Wine, Campagne.....	40	do all other, not enum- erated, & other than	do for fuel, and tim- ber for bldg' wharves,	15 Yarn, woolen.....	
do Port, Burgundy &		those of France, Aus-	and lumber, in rough...	do flax.....lb.	
Claret, in bottles.....	33		Wool, unmann'd. the	Zinc, in sheets...p. c. 10	
				do manufactures of.. 30	

## KENTUCKY—HENRY CLAY.

The Kentucky Electors for President and Vice President met at Frankfort on the 4th day of December, 1844: and after closing their official business, appointed a Committee to prepare an address and to wait upon Mr. Clay the next day at Ashland. Upon reaching the door of Mr. Clay's dwelling, Mr. UNDERWOOD on behalf of the Committee, read the address and was replied to by Mr. Clay as follows:—

### MR. CLAY'S REPLY.

I am greatly obliged, Gentlemen, by the kindness which has prompted this visit from the Governor, the Presidential Electors of Kentucky and some of my fellow-citizens in private life. And I thank you, Sir, Mr. Underwood their organ, on this occasion, for the feeling and eloquent address which you have just done me the honor to deliver. I am under the greatest obligations to the People of Kentucky. During more than forty years of my life, they have demonstrated their regard & an affection towards me, in every variety of form. This last and crowning evidence of their long and faithful attachment, exhibited in the vote which, in their behalf, you gave yesterday, at the seat of the State Government, at the Electoral College of Kentucky, fills me with overflowing gratitude. But I should fail to express the feelings of my heart, if I did not also offer my profound and grateful acknowledgments to other states, which have united with Kentucky in the endeavor to elect me to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, and to the million and a quarter of men, embracing so much virtue, intelligence and patriotism, who, wherever residing, have exerted strenuous and enthusiastic exertions to the same object.

Our effort has proved unavailing, and the issue of the election has not corresponded with their anxious & confident expectations. You have, Sir, ascertained me of the cause which you suppose have occasioned the result. I will not trust myself to speak of it. My duty is that of perfect submission to an event, which is now irrevocable.

I had a quiet indifference to the personal concern which I entered in the political contest, just terminated; but, now I am greatly self-deceived, the principal attorney to meet the office of President of the United States, in so out of the enriched hope that I might be retained, or reinstated, in the hands of Providence, to his assistance, for good. I desired to see the former party of the old Federal Government restored, and to see our country, even when I sincerely believed incapable, happy & contented. I was anxious that the policy of the country, especially in the great departments of agriculture & industry should be re-established, but I did not know how to regulate & control their conduct. And, fully convinced that we were of the public measures, which would prevail, I hoped to live to witness, and to reward, their plan and establishment.

So far as to particular circumlocutes of mine, it has been natural, and I bow respectfully to the service. The future course of the Government is altogether unknown, and wrapped in total uncertainty. I desire not to give the new Administration the impetus of

condemning it in advance. On the contrary, I earnestly desire that, enlightened by its own reflections, and by a deliberate review of all the great interests of the country, or prompted by public opinion, the benefit may be yet secured of the practical execution of those principles and measures, for which we have honestly contended, that peace and honor may be preserved, and that this young but great nation may be rendered harmonious, prosperous, and powerful.

We are not without consolations under the event which has happened. The Whig party has fully and fairly exhibited to the country the principles and measures which it believed best adapted to secure our liberties and promote the common welfare. It has made, in their support, constant and urgent appeals to the reason and judgment of the people. For myself, I have the high satisfaction to know that I have escaped a great and fearful responsibility; and that, during the whole canvass, I have done nothing inconsistent with the dictates of the purest honor. No mortal man is authorized to say that I held out to him the promise of any office or appointment whatever.

What now is the duty of the Whig party? I venture to express any opinion with the greatest diffidence.—The future is enveloped in a veil impenetrable by human eyes. I cannot contemplate it without feelings of great discouragement. But I know of only one safe rule in all the vicissitudes of human life, public and private, and that is conscientiously to satisfy ourselves of what is right, and firmly and undeviatingly to pursue it under all trials and circumstances, confiding in the great Ruler of the Universe for ultimate success.—The Whigs are deliberately convinced of the truth and wisdom of the principles and measures which they have espoused. It seems, therefore, to me, that they should persevere in contending for them; and that, adhering to their separate and distinct organization, they should treat all who have the good of their country in view with respect and sympathy, and invite their co-operation in securing the patriotic objects which it has been their aim and purpose to accomplish.

I heartily thank you, Sir, for your friendly wishes for my happiness, in the retirement, which henceforward becomes me. Here I hope to enjoy peace and tranquility, seeking faithfully to perform, in the walls of private life, whatever duties may yet appertain to me. And I shall never cease, whilst life remains, to look, with lively interest and deep solicitude, upon the movement and operations of our free system of Government, and to hope that, under the smiles of an all-wise Providence, the Republic may be ever just, honorable, prosperous and great.

# ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

## MAINE.

1844. PRES'T. 1840.

Counties.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Harrison.	V. B.	
Aroostook	398	907	21	289	480	
Cumberland	4483	697	695	679	643	
Franklin	1162	1409	302	1848	208	
Hancock	1549	2408	10	2343	259	
Kennebec	5343	3	35	561	6905	321
Lincoln	496	564	461	6296	518	
Oxford	1887	485	397	2932	480	
Penobscot	276	485	675	373	414	
Piscataquis	104	116	228	127	113	
Somerset	2849	2	30	435	3084	247
Washington	1826	4661	316	2994	7060	1419
York	2329	2605	77	2357	2275	250
Total	34,378	45,719	4,846	46,612	46,201	

Polk's majority over Clay, 11,341; over all, 6,500.

Minority for Harrison, 411.

Aggregate vote of 1840

92,813

" 1844 " 84,902

Decrease in four years.

7,911

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1844. 1840.

Counties.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Harrison.	V. B.	
Boscawen	864	1701	248	1531	2252	
Carroll	782	1816	231	1494	217	
Cheshire	258	2070	374	3634	2310	
Cos.	348	1364	148	532	1343	
Grafton	2536	4046	631	3397	4962	
Hillsborough	3124	4782	675	4086	5031	
Merrimack	1,89	321	628	2754	5050	
Rockingham	2831	4007	581	4115	4983	
Strafford	1572	1808	230	2356	2054	
Sullivan	1553	1944	350	2038	2269	
Total	17,896	27,160	4,161	26,297	32,801	

Polk over Clay, 9,294; Polk over all, 5,005.

Aggregate vote of 1840

59,008

" 1844 " 49,22

Decrease in four years.

9,870

## VERMONT.

1844. 1840.

Counties.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Harrison.	V. B.	
Addison	227	772	312	2906	916	
Bennington	1636	1150	18	1796	1223	
Caledonia	1,62	1730	184	2025	1713	
Chittenden	1924	1444	286	2395	1281	
Essex	172	331	18	448	303	
Franklin	1872	1438	261	2186	1191	
Grand Isle	29	165	363	363	162	
Lamoille	485	759	411	907	888	
Orleans	2076	1910	412	2874	2216	
Rutland	1142	833	245	1207	745	
Washington	1650	2085	301	2037	1984	
Windham	2042	1703	385	3172	1715	
Windsor	469	1843	538	5817	1821	
Total	26,770	18,041	3,94	32,443	18,019	

Majority for Clay, 8,729. Harrison's do, 14,424.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDENT. 1844. GOVERNOR. 1840.

Co's.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Trotz.	Brown.	Smith.
Suffolk	8778	4639	509	8778	4639	109
15 sex.	8415	5250	1837	8970	6,51	1,57
Middlesex	9,781	9,124	1713	9,810	9,943	1,411
Worcester	9,239	7,682	2147	9,74	7,96	1,854
Hampshire	3,725	1,005	626	3,829	1,076	524
Hampshire	3,116	3,53	451	5470	3,25	412
Plymouth	2,725	2,047	423	2,796	2,107	341
Bristol re	366	8885	401	3,69	570	55
Norfolk	3,217	4,287	888	3,64	4,83	76
Bristol	4,872	4,903	641	4,987	5,155	1,58
Plymouth	4,119	3,15	80	4,63	3,05	722
Barnstable	2,99	1,415	211	2,25	142	247
Dukes	3,02	2,55	24	3,06	2,61	256
Nantucket	633	237	41	63	43	33

Total ... 67,418 52,846 10,860 69,038 54,189 9,364

Clay's majority over Polk 14,712 Majority over both

Polk and Birney, 3,712.

Birney's majority over Bancroft 14,849 Majority over

both Bancroft and Sewall (Ab.), 5,185.

## RHODE ISLAND.

1844. 1840.

Counties.	Clay.	Harrison.	V. Buren
Bristol	589	109	476
Kent	589	381	629
Newport	1229	473	914
Providence	3751	312	2481
Washington	1967	712	737
Total	7,322	4,867	5,27

Clay's maj. 2,455; Harrison's, 1,975. Wng gain, 494.

## CONNECTICUT.

PRESIDENT. NOV. 1844. GOVERNOR. APR.

I.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Brown.	Cook.
Hartford	629	5624	287	696	536
Tolland	1,904	1810	120	1,860	183

Total ... 8,223 7,574 407 ... 7,886 7,243 402

II.

New-Haven 5,546 4,726 229 3,935 4,670 2,81

Middlesex 2,824 2,354 180 2,124 2,982 1,48

Total ... 7,870 7,050 230 ... 7,180 6,902 379

III.

New-London 4,081 3,769 304 2,729 3,764 2,57

Windham 2,620 2,541 363 2,216 2,429 326

Total ... 6,701 6,233 667 ... 5,835 5,584 636

IV.

Litchfield 4,068 4,335 308 4,293 4,251 384

Fairfield 5,538 4,590 112 4,805 4,460 143

Total ... 10,036 8,914 510 ... 9,203 8,781 597

Entire vote 32,832 29,841 1,943 20,013 28,546 1,580

Clay over Polk, 2,991; over Polk and Birney, 1,938

Baldwin's over Cleveland in Apr. I, 2,471; Cleveland and Abolition over Baldwin, 742

It will be seen that at the Presidential Election

there was a Clay majority in each Congressional Dis-

trict of Connecticut.

## NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT, 1844.		PRESIDENT, 1840.		IV. *Lawrence, Mac'ay, W'ms.	
Counties.	Cou.	Polk.	Birn'y. Har.	V'B.	B'ys.
Albany	714	4316	124	632	5844
Alexandria	2913	3040	45	4132	3932
Broome	2661	2108	106	2335	2131
Cattaraugus	2743	2024	47	2366	2485
Cayuga	4098	5202	376	164	4894
Chautauque	612	347	314	395	3315
Chemungo	1741	242	106	1603	2286
Chenango	4215	410	243	4786	3945
Clinton	1319	2118	410	2023	1828
Columbus	1222	4691	11	1987	4478
Columbia	218	2148	543	2664	2229
Dewsbury	601	4230	25	2884	3847
Dutchess	577	5027	37	5145	5032
Erie	761	6050	411	6784	3291
Essex	212	1388	113	2617	1589
Franklin	124	131	53	1140	1110
Fulton and	2107	2102	100	1664	1645
Hamilton			123	222	
Gates	3034	2175	298	7077	3809
Greene	2268	2388	30	2901	3238
Herkimer	2688	4346	68	3118	4350
Jefferson	576	6211	712	6237	5630
Kings	507	448	77	3233	317
Lewis	149	2673	154	1718	1755
Livingston	373	279	210	3145	2631
Madison	523	581	1311	4295	4114
Morgan	683	511	430	6598	4844
Montgomery	841	228	85	228	228
New York	2385	2826	117	2048	2193
Nassau	310	258	310	2901	2119
Otsego	683	5717	1144	7156	7763
Oneida	493	6878	732	5557	5638
Ontario	458	385	45	4828	3411
Orange	4225	593	37	4371	4845
Orleans	2309	2311	276	2606	2027
Oswego	371	482	851	4192	3907
Otsego	4743	600	413	4956	5281
Putnam	79	1531	—	920	1583
Queens	2517	251	—	2522	2550
Rensselaer	6360	5618	181	5752	5424
Rensselaer	1049	1063	1	903	851
Rensselaer	784	1679	1	637	1657
St. Lawrence	4673	6008	488	4803	4751
Saratoga	450	4.00	119	4116	3873
S. Belectady	1811	1679	31	1553	1577
Schenectady	286	3523	111	2815	3435
Schenectady	327	2569	121	2465	2472
Schenectady	495	5512	243	4081	4820
Schenectady	2487	325	5	2415	3481
Schenectady	1739	1934	50	1475	1677
Schenectady	140	251	90	1925	2180
Schenectady	215	403	322	369	3554
Schenectady	1834	478	12	411	4250
Schenectady	131	171	118	146	1411
Schenectady	3024	320	348	371	3024
Schenectady	13	4046	263	4709	3397
Schenectady	428	4412	19	4083	4204
Schenectady	251	2102	412	(with Genesee.)	
Schenectady	253	2110	207	2073	2037
Total	232,122	237,388	15,512	225,517	212,527,288
Majority for Polk, 5,106; do. for Harrison, 13,290.					
Dist's. CONGRESS. 1844. GOVERNOR.					
I. Cogswell, Lym'r.		Film'e. Wr't. Stew't.			
Q. Adams	2306	244	2504	2791	
S. Miller	241	88	2476	3397	
Total	1,380	6,132	4,980	6,194	10
II. *Seam'n. Murphy, Whiting.					
Kings	105	4650	62	5020	4781
Richmond	1049	1036	—	1044	1071
Total	6,104	5,036	62	6,064	5,833
III. *M'ller, New' Phoen.					
I. Ward	1246	126	1235	1080	
II. " "	591	584	522	639	
III. " "	134	160	1338	997	
IV. " "	132	120	1037	1606	
V. " "	136	128	1613	1456	
Total	6,013	5,388	87	6,405	5,778
NEW-YORK CITY.					
IV. Bradley, Hung'd. Porter.					
Jefferson	5,587	6,304	717	5,571	6,341
V. White, Jenkins, Allin.					
Herkimer	2572	4401	572	2877	4418
Montgomery	2834	8290	91	2840	3296
Total	5,706	7,691	663	5,717	7,714
XVIII. Hopkins, King, Mitchell.					
Lewis	1654	2079	153	1655	2080
St. Lawrence	4641	6068	459	4625	6114
Total	6,295	8,145	612	6,280	8,194
XIX. Bradley, Hung'd. Porter.					
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Herkimer	2572	4401	572	2877	4418
Montgomery	2834	8290	91		

**XXI. Danforth, Goody'r. North.**

Onsego.....	4703	6105	424..	4703	6121	409
Scholaro .....	3193	102..	2.96	3545	104	
Total.....	7,968	9,298	526..	7,889	9,668	512

**XXII. Sweet, Strong, Avery.**

Broome.....	2647	2534	106..	2649	2536	106
Chenango.....	4187	4550	238..	4183	4556	287
Tioga.....	1584	2524	35..	1594	2563	95

Total.....	8,518	9,608	439..	8,826	9,651	458
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**XXIII. Ledy'd. Hough. Brown.**

Madison.....	3701	3714	1401..	3654	3801	1371
Oswego.....	3725	4414	504..	3731	4445	846
Total.....	7,426	8,128	2 2 8 ..	7,385	8,336	2,217

**XXIV. Noxon, Wheat, Sweet.**

Onondaga .....	6,495	6,961	696..	6,476	6,988	691
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**XXV. Rich'son, Rath'n, Stayles.**

Cayuga.....	4843	5130	372..	4956	5189	367
Corltaud.....	2281	2781	549..	2360	2,90	542
Total.....	7,130	7,511	921..	7,216	7,579	909

**XXVI. Judd, Ellw'th. Hamlin.**

Chemung.....	1786	97..	1790	2613	97	
Tompkins.....	3824	4044	317..	3881	4051	310
Yates.....	2047	1808	194..	2034	2158	1-2

Total.....	7,622	8,768	608..	7,655	8,822	599
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**XXVII. Hol'cy, DeMott, Gaylord.**

Seneca.....	2392	2475	117..	2316	2600	122
Wayne.....	3095	4108	617..	370	4151	507

Total.....	6,887	6,581	634..	6,286	6,751	629
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**XXVIII. Holmes, Selden, Sperry.**

Monroe.....	6,807	5,722	38..	6,831	5,730	387
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**XXIX. Carroll, Wad's'th. Pitts.**

Lancaster.....	3783	2754	205..	3783	2754	193
Ontario.....	4542	3711	429..	450	3718	412

Total.....	8,310	6,465	634..	8,343	6,472	605
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**XXX. Cady, Grover.**

Allegany.....	4230	2589	..	4098	3544	365
Steuben.....	4583	5676	..	4361	5603	243

Total.....	8,833	9,115	..	8,459	9,147	608
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**XXXI. Lewis, Campbell, Allen.**

Cattaraugus.....	2729	1785	2791	2664	454	
Chautauque.....	5570	3446	323..	5587	3463	314

Total.....	8,299	4,446	2,114..	8,378	6,127	768
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**XXXII. Moseley, Stevens, Phelps.**

Erie.....	6,10	5,051	406..	6,926	5,084	377
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**XXXIII. Smith, Chand, Mr Kay.**

Genesee.....	3502	2117	298..	3500	2138	295
Wyoming.....	274	2098	438..	2,397	2113	408

Total.....	6,366	4,215	736..	6,387	4,250	703
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**XXXIV. Hunt, Piner, Hutch'n.**

Niagara.....	3133	2592	2 9 ..	3129	2003	300
Orleans.....	2830	2356	253..	2609	2559	249

Total.....	5,733	4,948	552..	5,788	4,63	542
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Ent. vote. .... 234,254 223,420 15,831,231,057 241,090 15,136

Wing maj. on Congress, 1,921; Wright's maj. 10,038.

**DELAWARE.**

1844- 1840. PRESIDENT. GOVERNOR. PRESIDENT.

Co's. Clay	Polk.	Stock'n. Thorp.	Han'l. V.
Kent.....	173	1416	1498
Newcastle.....	2678	2840	2675
Sussex.....	869	1877	1802

Total.....	6,22	5,971	6,140
Maj. for Clay, 287; do. for Stockton, 45; do. for Harrison, 1,083.		6,005	5,967
			4,884

**CONGRESS.**

(W.) 1844. (L.) 1842. (W.) 1842. (L.) Jones

Houston.....	Bridle	Rodney	Jones
Kent.....	1560	1435	1476
Newcastle.....	2903	2720	2294
Sussex.....	1838	1888	1767

Total.....	6,221	6,043	5,467
			5,458

Majority for Houston, 178. do. for Rodney, 9.

**NEW-JERSEY-1844.**

Dist's. PRESIDENT. GOVERNOR. CONGRESS

I. Clay	Clay, Polk, Strat'n. Th'n Han'l. V.		
Cape May.....	750	314	750
Cumberland.....	1,449	1,371	1,567

Salem.....	1753	1492	1794
Atlantic.....	493	848	426
Gloucester.....	1,411	902	1,484

Camden.....	1448	1208	1,162
Total.....	7,456	6,136	7,529

II. Burlington.....	3017	3875	2977
Morris.....	2903	2615	2832
Sussex.....	1295	3140	1214

Monmouth.....	3221	3434	3209
Total.....	6,951	6,451	6,884

III. Mercer.....	1577	1820	1,593
Middlesex.....	2321	2029	1,932
Somerset.....	1,219	1974	1,243
Hunterdon.....	2,44	3,856	2,670

Total.....	8,887	8,644	8,840
			8,779

IV. Morris.....	2903	2466	2,832
Passaic.....	1295	3140	1214
Warren.....	1643	2,999	1,604
Total.....	5,843	8,855	5,710

V. Bergen.....	979	1440	971
Bergen.....	979	1440	971
Total.....	9,181	7,089	8,995

Total.....	38,318	37,495	37,949
			36,591

Clay's majority, 829—Stratton's do. 1,258—Hamp-ton's, (W.) 1,387—S. G. Wright's, (W.) 416—Runk's, (W.) 144—Edsall's, (L.) 2,361. Birney's Vote 131.

**PENNSYLVANIA-1844.**

Dist's. PRESIDENT, Nov. GOVERNOR, Oct.

I. Clay	Polk.	B'ly.	M'kle. Sh'k.


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## ELECTION RETURNS.

## III.

N. Lib. W'd I.	295	319	.....	285	302
" 2	325	272	.....	319	292
" 3	230	431	.....	330	410
" 4	486	295	.....	491	261
" 5	462	500	.....	484	538
" 6	439	602	46	448	556
" 7	191	719	46	500	701
Sprg Gar. W. I.	646	508	.....	643	496
" 2	781	678	.....	933	716
" 3	576	566	.....	576	518
" 4	837	589	34	461	559
Total.....	5682	5609	60	5479	5296

## IV.

Kens'g. W'd I.	247	268	.....	277	241
" 2	32	255	.....	359	285
" 3	427	525	.....	428	513
" 4	422	398	.....	433	308
" 5	376	478	7	384	410
Germ'n. Up. W. I.	191	207	4	190	279
" Lower	288	177	4	375	175
Kings'g. ....	58	153	.....	71	149
Bucks'g. ....	223	294	2	292	239
Wes. Philad. ....	165	173	1	145	147
Roxbury'g. ....	286	273	.....	407	477
North Penn'g. ....	72	164	2	78	165
South Penn'g. ....	153	243	2	155	204
Bristol'g. ....	160	157	3	161	144
Oxford'g. ....	484	240	1	467	322
L. & C. Dublin'g. ....	317	328	1	313	294
Roberts'g. ....	132	62	.....	137	65
Meadow'g. ....	29	15	.....	31	65
Union N. Lib'g. ....	247	378	.....	242	367
Total.....	4808	4918	27	4955	4913

## V.

Delaware.....	2090	1496	15	2069	1493
Montgomery.....	4191	5596	49	4341	5314
Total.....	6581	7062	64	6110	6887

## VI.

Bucks.....	4802	5251	27	4824	5106
Lehigh.....	2533	2811	0	2443	2689
Total.....	7415	8062	27	7247	7786

## VII.

Chester.....	6070	5550	106	6139	5475
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## VIII.

Lancaster.....	10295	5943	21	9513	5532
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## IX.

Becks.....	4000	8674	3	3840	8316
X.					
Northampton'g. ....	2776	3870	0	2455	3466
Mifflin'g. ....	414	1896	1	377	1601
Wayne'g. ....	899	1637	15	811	1553
Perry'g. ....	151	763	0	142	643
Carroll'g. ....	531	905	0	438	784
Total.....	471	9007	16	4238	8047

## XI.

Columbia.....	1738	3370	1	1303	3199
Luzerne.....	2790	2930	29	2561	3449
Wyoming'g. ....	814	890	13	554	808

## XII.

Bucks'g. ....	1231	2748	63	2967	3425
Schuylkill'g. ....	1942	2376	93	1595	2488
Lehigh'g. ....	1163	2030	13	1049	1975

## XIII.

Total.....	6296	8458	179	5611	7368
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## XIV.

Lyon'g. ....	2012	2927	19	1945	2601
Northam'g. ....	1547	2446	7	1498	2384
Clinton'g. ....	2588	1655	18	2721	1777
Eak'g. ....	101	128	9	103	132
Total.....	7235	7843	54	7074	7818

## ELECTION RETURNS.

## XV.

York.....	4237	5071	1	3802	4691
Adams.....	2609	1801	6	2485	1848
Total.....	6846	6963	7	6287	6588

## XVI.

Cumberland'g. ....	3092	3155	5	2071	3008
Perry'g. ....	1870	2321	0	1316	2246
Franklin'g. ....	3801	3298	0	3797	3211
Total.....	8363	8774	5	5084	8465

## XVII.

Huntingdon'g. ....	4086	2575	0	4022	2630
Centre'g. ....	1860	2425	7	1786	2384
Junta'g. ....	1089	1230	0	1085	1188
Mifflin'g. ....	1518	1619	9	1506	1385

## XVIII.

Total.....	8553	7779	16	8899	7787
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## XIX.

Greene'g. ....	1418	2354	18	1425	2255
Sussex'g. ....	2650	1035	6	2440	922
Fayette'g. ....	2804	3420	35	2846	3304
Total.....	6882	6818	59	6714	6481

## XX.

West'land'g. ....	2672	4978	71	2778	4764
Bedford'g. ....	3147	2899	5	3045	2884
Cambria'g. ....	996	1123	2	960	1129

## XXI.

Total.....	6815	9000	75	6792	8717
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## XXII.

Venango'g. ....	966	1397	65	878	1290
Crawford'g. ....	2636	3334	129	2410	2720
Mercer'g. ....	2840	2889	804	2765	2744

## XXIII.

Total.....	6442	7580	808	6048	6894
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## XXIV.

Erie'g. ....	3621	2236	74	2501	2207
Warren'g. ....	889	1149	17	843	1107
McKean'g. ....	340	419	0	307	416
Clarion'g. ....	814	1883	7	783	1889
Potter'g. ....	240	554	50	202	527
Jefferson'g. ....	591	731	5	617	727

## Total.....

Total.....	6444	6417	253	6313	6466
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## Ent. vote.....

Ent. vote.....	161,203	167,535	8,138	1,6,542	160,739
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Majority for Polk, 6,332. Do. for Shunk, 4,397.

## MARYLAND.

## PRESIDENT, November. 1844. GOVERNOR, October.

Counties.	Clay'g.	Polk'g.	Pratt'g.	Carroll'g.
Allegany'g. ....	1424	1491	1433	1520
Anne Arundel'g. ....	1777	1,03	1730	1650
Baltimore City'g. ....	8413	8866	7938	9199
Baltimore County'g. ....	2301	2716	2133	2002
Calvert'g. ....	451	341	462	345
Caroline'g. ....	690	552	679	69
Carroll'g. ....	1784	164	1841	1731
Cecil'g. ....	1527	1,04	1,26	155
Charles'g. ....	785	519	61	520
Dorchester'g. ....	1377	903	1328	976
Frederick'g. ....	3100	2904	3132	3104
Hartford'g. ....	1,117	1247	1490	1414
Kent'g. ....	718	527	701	544
Montgomery'g. ....	1124	852	1055	905
Prince George's'g. ....	10,54	665	10,27	741
Queen Anne's'g. ....	749	722	739	745
Somers'g. ....	1449	902	1335	1031
St. Mary's'g. ....	783	468	564	491
Talbot'g. ....	795	712	778	745
Washington'g. ....	2,333	275	2,633	2,576
Worcester'g. ....	1433	909	1487	1043
Total.....	35,944	32,676	35,040	34,492
Majority for Clay....	3,308	Do. for Pratt....	548	

## VIRGINIA.

1844.

Clay. Polk. Harrison.

1840. V.

B. Stanard.

## IX.

Fanquier.

761.

667.

683.

53.

Stratford.

283.

34.

265.

295.

Rappahannock.

359.

314.

148.

100.

Prince William.

149.

457.

167.

392.

Fairfax.

410.

301.

266.

321.

Loudoun.

1705.

474.

1264.

581.

Culpeper.

296.

296.

351.

286.

Total.

3,263.

2,887.

3,419.

2,518.

X.

Total.

3,426.

4,129.

3,258.

3,476.

XI.

Rockingham.

290.

1716.

276.

1444.

Rockbridge.

197.

543.

375.

328.

Augusta.

1398.

605.

1234.

443.

Peninsula.

409.

562.

383.

468.

Harrison.

191.

533.

497.

259.

Shenandoah.

170.

1,372.

192.

1218.

Total.

3,497.

5,120.

3,083.

4,342.

XI.

Monroe.

425.

460.

408.

420.

Bottetourt.

394.

695.

407.

353.

Roanoke.

177.

279.

149.

233.

Montgomery.

520.

245.

128.

261.

Pulaski.

166.

14.

142.

161.

Floyd.

124.

297.

143.

275.

Giles.

267.

350.

223.

222.

Marion.

173.

177.

116.

124.

Pocahontas.

81.

351.

58.

308.

Letcher.

123.

177.

136.

189.

Bath.

196.

240.

203.

218.

Alleghany.

114.

180.

84.

171.

Total.

3,313.

3,902.

3,067.

3,464.

XII.

Washington.

371.

723.

314.

625.

Lee.

237.

578.

489.

489.

Scott.

276.

531.

411.

411.

Russell.

114.

416.

361.

293.

Russell.

275.

31.

270.

302.

Wythe.

533.

533.

474.

474.

Graveson.

110.

231.

455.

587.

Carroll.

121.

202.

New Co.

486.

Tazewell.

100.

627.

113.

486.

Total.

2,253.

4,398.

2,263.

3,702.

XIV.

Ritchie.

104.

254.

(New Co.).

406.

Kanawha.

383.

442.

327.

324.

Jackson\*.

415.

362.

405.

361.

Culbell.

287.

346.

481.

420.

Wayne.

190.

184.

314.

314.

Lewis.

229.

281.

616.

616.

Harrison.

149.

260.

141.

141.

Benton.

156.

176.

202.

201.

Wood.

533.

330.

513.

592.

Fayette.

249.

163.

199.

183.

Nicholas\*.

23.

173.

120.

120.

Total.

2,888.

3,744.

4,272.

4,068.

XV.

Burke.

221.

468.

(New Co.).

468.

Monongalia.

393.

780.

681.

129.

Brooke.

327.

543.

402.

141.

Outo.

387.

402.

92.

128.

Marshall\*.

26.

378.

472.

472.

Tyler.

441.

511.

323.

478.

Randolph.

207.

199.

470.

721.

Marion.

286.

677.

New Co.

484.

Preston.

133.

504.

496.

484.

Total.

3,023.

3,642.

3,582.

3,724.

Entire vote.

43,677.

49,550.

42,501.

43,893.

Major. for Polk, 5,893; do. for Van Buren, 1,332.

Total.

2,873.

2,057.

553.

553.

Unofficial.

+ Unofficial.

+ A small part of Barbour votes with the XIVth

District.

B.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

		1844.				1842.				IX.			
<i>Dist's.</i>	<i>PRES'T.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Gov. Auz.</i>	<i>Gov. R.</i>	<i>Clay. Polk. Green. Hoke. Morel. H'w.</i>	<i>1842.</i>	<i>Bertie.</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>429</i>	<i>507</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>474</i>
I.							Camden.	556	101	518	94	453	77
Buncombe.	961	412	875	466	930	410	Chowan.	305	166	286	188	243	221
Burke.	1234	228	1263	301	1514	399	Curtuck.	157	551	137	485	73	367
Caldwell.	538	219	544	241	in Miller & W.		Gates.	335	355	339	381	313	427
Cherokee.	390	225	383	241	308		Hertford.	309	233	308	289	292	231
Cleveland.	365	624	331	720	in Lin. & R.		Martin.	310	590	316	523	296	577
Haywood.	342	267	370	228	Lin. & R.		Northampton.	519	364	514	362	532	430
Henderson.	525	111	565	261	720		Pasquotank.	663	292	503	177	431	144
Madison.	754	224	371	285	424		Perquimans.	441	223	396	217	393	94
McDowell.							Total.	4090	8264	8904	8105	8511	3042
Rutherford.	1310	236	1472	435	1266	173	Ent. vote.	43	232	39	287	42	586
Yancey.	378	427	310	615	292	403	Maj. Clay.	3945	do. Graham.	3153	Morel'd.	4552	94,904
Total.	6468	2073	6410	9885	4979	2142							
II.													
Cabarrus.	719	974	751	477	610	302	Dist.						
Catawba.		(with Lincoln)					I.						
Davis.	221	272	508	354	450	317	Baldwin.	149	190	137	118		
Edgecliff.	1582	330	1,217	370	1479	212	Butler.	666	403	710	274		
Lincoln.	730	1776	911	1773	679	212	Clarke.	293	631	250	596		
Mecklenburg.	901	120	508	1242	764	1182	Craven.	441	277	741	209		
Rowan.	823	756	890	730	1190	914	Marietta.	726	634	842	59		
Total.	1361	4499	5087	4961	4895	4208	Mobile.	1403	1347	1481	1121		
III.							Monroe.	507	359	646	761		
A-he.	592	477	501	490	473	527	Washington.	273	279	263	277		
Caswell.	283	1185	277	1088	244	1169	Wilcox.	533	629	778	437		
Rockingham.	430	1023	419	981	383	954	Total.	5,043	4,681	5,628	3,958		
Stokes.	1084	1113	115	1065	1129	1062	II.						
Spart.	906	1022	102	1023	984	950	Burke.	1113	860	1028	642		
Wilkes.	123	181	123	177	1323	105	Coffee.	142	315	(with Date.)			
Total.	4518	493	477	4923	4146	4528	Covington.	148	129	188	65		
IV.							De Kalb.	209	616	367	672		
Austin.	1012	451	1973	506	905	372	De Queen.	167	546	423	881		
Davison.	1091	610	911	678	1220	886	Henry.	267	636	731	374		
Guildord.	2130	515	1929	483	1615	418	Montgomery.	1016	836	1134	811		
Montgomery.	658	139	586	107	511	401	Pike.	863	768	635	627		
Randolph.	1171	312	1082	318	1154	309	Russell.	736	624	691	404		
Richmond.	502	117	678	113	655	92	Total.	5,680	5,330	5,117	3,950		
Stanly.	520	4	541	81	505	64	III.						
Total.	7394	2222	6731	2246	6745	1840	Antioch.	475	633	591	574		
V.							Bibb.	410	596	583	478		
Chattooga.	1126	729	1153	794	902	507	Cochran.	400	796	316	539		
Cumberland.	703	1101	603	107	558	886	Dallas.	864	722	1024	680		
John ton.	505	602	630	585	557	580	Jefferson.	264	585	315	582		
Moore.	549	500	584	513	521	504	Lewellen.	710	678	896	522		
Wake.	1244	1314	1073	121	953	1185	Perry.	169	819	973	825		
Wayne.	234	911	217	846	216	680	She by.	511	473	573	407		
Total.	4272	1265	4299	5079	3797	4542	Total.	3,843	5,331	5,271	4,616		
VI.							IV.						
Blairstown.	280	496	271	499	301	498	Fayette.	153	796	203	819		
Brunswick.	311	283	335	311	283	309	Greene.	1090	819	1306	788		
Columbus.	135	933	150	212	129	351	Packens.	892	967	1082	773		
Durham.	223	196	248	865	152	801	Sunter.	127	1061	1208	1180		
Jones.	203	142	103	173	213	126	Tuscaloosa.	903	961	1276	938		
Lenoir.	225	336	178	376	216	379	Total.	3,964	4,607	5,215	4,504		
New Hanover.	1122	223	283	1101	201	885	V.						
Onslow.	191	717	178	532	187	581	Franklin.	498	1079	637	903		
Robeson.	559	501	579	573	324	557	Lauderdale.	474	919	645	987		
Swansong.	333	878	491	727	385	106	Lawrence.	449	783	649	752		
Total.	3083	5574	29.6	5307	2631	5029	Limestone.	325	965	336	87		
VII.							Marietta.	120	638	196	625		
Franklin.	396	70	361	710	353	646	Morgan.	271	682	218	804		
Grovle.	936	942	973	955	901	846	Walker.	170	442	244	387		
Halifax.	592	451	549	374	587	419	Total.	2,327	5,508	3,035	5,275		
Oconee.	1056	159	175	153	156	1472	VI.						
Person.	275	614	287	622	319	545	Brown.	84	774	105	720		
Warren.	128	810	127	716	113	780	De Kalb.	207	700	157	771		
Total.	3903	5206	4076	4963	5819	4666	Jackson.	87	175	57	2147		
VIII.							Madison.	357	1720	393	1985		
Berriort.	932	527	887	480	750	570	Marshall.	162	875	142	924		
Carten.	464	315	454	352	283	242	St. Clair.	46	614	42	679		
Craven.	654	628	681	622	549	657	Total.	943	6,464	896	7,226		
Dridgecomb.	126	1503	118	1419	74	1185	Benton.	373	1382	482	1248		
Greene.	302	276	213	199	274	244	Chambers.	1158	936	1039	678		
Hyde.	218	164	401	180	382	181	Cherokee.	316	955	877	759		
Nash.	74	894	70	796	80	767	Randolph.	283	747	279	524		
Pitt.	634	476	607	441	572	370	Pulindaga.	633	851	669	788		
Tyrrell.	283	92	311	137	288	106	Tallapoosa.	728	705	412	436		
Washington.	329	124	365	136	364	55	Total.	3,536	5,576	3,258	4,438		
Total.	4086	4099	4150	4751	3616	4334	Total vote.	23,084	37,740	28,471	33,991		
							Majority for Polk.	11,656	do. for Van Buren.	5,530			

## ELECTION RETURNS.

59

## GEORGIA.

Dist.	PRESIDENT.	1844.	CONGRESS.	Clay.	Polk.	Underwood.	Cobb
I.	Clay.	Polk.	King. Spald'g.	Madison	317	327	326
Camden	104	218	99	H'bert	999	186	182
Glynn	92	23	86	Clark	586	420	280
Ware	187	125	138	Walton	5-5	703	462
Wayne	138	95	111	Total	5,112	7,133	6,424
Appling	132	142	124	VII.			
McIntosh	127	114	128	Morgan	442	348	346
Liberty	179	190	194	Greene	780	132	125
Bryan	103	72	82	Taliaferro	314	67	406
Chattham	817	835	616	Putnam	430	351	320
Fulton	193	86	194	Jasper	438	536	437
Bulloch	17	410	13	Butts	214	435	404
Douglas	238	64	301	Jones	397	455	401
Montgomery	238	24	201	Baldwin	224	307	280
Laurens	886	15	500	Wilkinson	387	560	330
Franklin	107	231	107	Oglethorpe	6-6	241	375
Thomas	348	287	373	Total	4,462	3,433	4,203
Elizbar	177	198	1 6	VIII.			
Lowndes	427	362	376	Wilkes	431	393	349
Total	4,430	3,481	3,8-8	Lincoln	256	179	174
III.	Crawford.	Jones	3,074	Columbia	422	307	260
Decatur	333	346	357	Richmond	903	647	825
Early	211	419	212	Burke	5-6	411	499
Baker	223	506	209	Scriven	376	278	227
Randolph	606	731	580	Jefferson	579	108	98
Lee	235	121	293	Warren	641	868	538
Stewart	892	813	862	H'cock	515	330	327
Saint	650	444	602	Washington	723	593	525
Maccon	331	245	354	Total	5,287	3,612	3,309
Marion	417	296	448	Entire vote	42,100	44,147	40,672
Dooley	269	507	282	Maj. for Polk	2,147	Loco maj. on Congress	2,340
Houston	659	723	651				
Muscogee	1190	980	1075				
Irwin	21	223	25				
Pulaski	247	457	233				
Total	6,434	6,775	6,182				
IV.	For. Chappell.	Parishes.	6,400				
Bibb	706	862	607	Ascension	259	264	127
Twigs	387	467	331	Assumption	285	273	272
Crawford	377	454	388	Avoyelles	189	364	247
Upon	643	384	629	Bossier	59	103	(New Parish)
Talbot	855	912	182	Carroll	190	221	98
Harris	815	463	865	Concordia	188	95	91
Pike	659	877	593	Caldwell	69	194	maj. 81
Monroe	798	708	757	Catahoula	243	304	5
Total	5,272	5,127	4,932	Clabornre	196	375	" 121
V.	Flond. Haralson.	Parish.	4,813	Castro	210	155	" 178
Troup	1035	487	973	De Soto	52	150	(New Parish)
Heard	293	426	288	East Baton Rouge	825	359	325
Coweta	777	644	743	East Feliciana	829	419	408
Pynter	412	705	381	Franklin	134	138	(New Parish)
Henry	858	819	789	Ibererville	253	235	maj. 54
Merleweather	688	926	643	Jefferson	434	403	141
Carroll	355	768	314	Lafayette	193	399	463
Campbell	205	543	190	Lafourche Interior	471	137	84
Newton	1025	533	902	Livingston	200	229	64
Total	5,668	5,881	5,214	Madison	206	108	135
VI.	Miller. Lumpkin.	New Orleans.	5,771	Morehouse	107	31	(New Parish)
Dade	46	247	47	Natchitoches	3028	2612	977
Walker	417	656	41	Oranachita	452	620	maj. 28
Chattooga	284	821	265	Plaquemines	106	206	12
Floyd	370	425	227	Point Coupee	59	1007	93
Cass	655	1130	582	Rapides	174	175	78
Puindong	218	394	200	Saline	255	283	(New Parish)
Murray	303	629	244	St. Bernard	185	84	76
Gilmer	219	611	128	St. Charles	96	42	10 mns.
Cherokee	517	813	484	St. James	351	181	51 "
Cobb	658	443	639	St. John Baptist	142	111	4 "
De Kalb	580	967	545	St. Helena	154	222	98
Gwinnett	759	763	624	St. Landry & Calcas	831	534	646
Forsyth	451	731	403	St. Martin	479	303	126
Total	5,507	8,603	4,880	St. Mary	352	142	162
VI.	Underwood.	Tensas	7,720	St. Tammany	109	193	228
Union	237	554	211	Terrebonne	157	104	(New Parish)
Linckin	665	124	531	W'ndon	265	164	27
Habersham	322	964	289	Vermilion	206	213	maj. 57
Rainn	34	233	41	West Baton Rouge	104	104	(New Parish)
Franklin	376	1038	303	West Feliciana	243	308	288
Hall	489	698	426	Washington	127	230	286
Jackson	492	664	442	Total	13,083	13,789	6,375
				Majority for Polk	689	Do. for Mouton	1,557

## TENNESSEE.

## EAST TENNESSEE.

Dist.		PRESIDENT, 1844.	GOVERNOR, 1843	
I.	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
Johnson	370	79	248	5
Carter	739	177	714	15
Sullivan	330	1523	353	121
Washington	881	1222	810	108
Hawkins	1173	1388	1130	128
Greene	1031	1701	978	1521
Cooke	844	187	820	161
Total.	5,383	6,240	5,123	5,531

## II.

Jefferson	1,563	247	1610	250
Grainger	466	548	1618	572
Calhoun	578	857	598	811
Campbell	337	318	383	37
Anderson	629	325	594	288
Morgan	211	22	153	162
Sevier	738	78	520	61
Blaire	1016	735	1054	79
Monroe	859	1086	840	102
Total.	6,960	4,426	7,120	6,828

## III.

Knox	2015	507	1911	454
Rome	900	735	888	671
Bledsoe	529	239	528	23
Rhea	232	338	213	359
Meigs	120	620	124	577
McMinn	43	1061	879	1025
Perry	231	484	255	419
Beauregard	572	98	483	873
Harrison	644	624	428	621
Marion	563	281	170	357
Total.	6,648	6,001	6,319	5,589

## IV.

Madison	410	2158	3546	61
Overton	1145	291	1045	25
Jackson	1211	807	1117	717
White	557	468	942	456
DeKall	488	491	518	461
Van Buren	116	190	149	175
Warren	345	1190	342	163
Coffee	280	1060	339	93
Total.	3,683	5,747	3,799	5,377

## V.

Franklin	358	1123	477	1031
Lenoir	638	2494	689	2311
Bedford	1155	1528	1510	147
Marshall	135	1398	607	1337

## Total.

3,106	6,541	3,313	6,16
Total.	3,106	6,541	3,313

## VI.

Hickman	255	1034	277	910
McMurry	1,292	1988	1421	194
Giles	1,01	1387	1207	1226
Lawrence	489	547	474	46
Wayne	665	446	676	343
Hudson	505	732	583	666
Total.	4,497	6,134	4,437	5,416

## VII.

Wilson	2607	1042	2427	1072
Bethel	1,730	1500	1,98	1267
Carter	318	761	354	626
Widhamson	1,986	859	1946	861
Total.	6,641	4,162	6,203	5,991

## VIII.

Smyth	2328	783	2101	712
Sixt	881	2017	816	1782
Davison	2366	1683	2084	1481
Total.	5,415	4,488	4,981	3,976

## IX.

Robertson	1,193	871	1199	761
McLennan	1,271	1029	1242	911
Stewart	549	704	470	692
Dickson	329	706	310	612
Humphreys	305	523	318	489
Total.	4,754	5,626	4,653	5,045

## WEST TENNESSEE.

Benton	292	41	200	416
Henry	835	1312	73	1167
Total.	4,754	5,626	4,653	5,045

## X.

McNairy	773	741	781	643
Hardenman	689	1077	618	915
Fayette	1205	1151	1073	1060
Shelby	1025	1372	1353	1026
Perry	100	502	357	46
Hayward	73	698	695	640
Lauderdale	286	211	281	215
Dyer	353	232	300	238
Total.	6,00	4,622	5,516	5,206

## XI.

Perry	744	513	728	450
Henderson	1209	492	1105	429
Madison	1357	78	118	636
Carroll	1256	524	1274	467
Gibson	120	611	119	516
Wayne	504	164	502	900
Obion	282	526	313	477
Total.	6,828	4,528	6,854	3,895

## RECAPITULAT.ON.

	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
East Tennessee	18,888	16,717	18,651	15,229
Middle Tennessee	27,089	30,905	26,701	28,367
West Tennessee	14,005	12,295	12,935	10,478
Total.	59,972	59,917	58,307	54,474
Maj. for Clay, 113; do. for Jones, 3,838.				

## OHIO.—By Congress Districts.

Dist're.	PRES'T, Nov. 1844.	Gov'r, Oct. 1844.
I.	Hamilton	7201

II.	Butler	2158	3546	61
Darke	1408	1409	25	1405
Preble	2563	1526	70	2233
Total.	5,828	6,481	1,6	5,776
Total.	5,828	6,481	1,6	5,776

## III.

Clinton	1736	1137	172	1588
Greene	9422	1380	123	2270
Montgomery	3598	3161	83	3212
Warren	2822	1795	85	2722

## Total.

Champaign	2069	1409	32	1975
Clark	2177	1155	43	2321
Lancaster	1,25	1015	93	1,465
Madison	1291	613	8	122
Miami	1,22	1657	113	2,152
Union	1,003	710	52	966
Total.	11,021	6,589	321	10,481
Total.	11,021	6,589	321	10,481

## IV.

Allen	779	1062	9	691
Hardin	510	495	6	465
Henry	221	215	209	239
Lewis	1167	581	12	1,060
Mercy	423	812	4	369
Paulding	133	192	2	140
Putnam	471	497	2	422
Shelby	1,026	1014	26	1,023
Van Wert	1,38	270	110	222
Williams	583	673	488	623
Total.	5,991	5,212	554	5,212
Total.	5,991	5,212	554	5,212

## VI.

Crawford	1197	1734	8	1123
Hancock	907	1247	2	870
Ottawa	241	238	9	189
Sandusky	997	1214	12	951
Scioto	1,27	2,116	41	1,782
Wood	576	570	1	539
Total.	5,645	7,314	73	5,254
Total.	5,645	7,314	73	5,254

## VII.

Brown	1798	2342	130	1706
Clermont	2189	2627	105	2123
Highland	2148	2164	114	2108
Total.	6,135	7,133	349	6,937
Total.	6,135	7,133	349	6,937

## VIII.

Clinton	18,888	16,717	18,651	15,229

## ELECTION RETURNS.

61

## VIII.

Adams.....	1232	1611	87....1213	1095	86
Hoecking.....	719	1289	2....636	1181	5
Jackson.....	309	1046	13....8.6	1028	13
Pike.....	800	836	16....757	859	17
Ross.....	321	2380	90....3128	2435	102

Total.....

7000

7163

268....6610

7108

225

Co's.

Clay.

Polk.

Allen.

Estu's.

Har.

V. B.

Admr.

204

450....215

417....New Co.

Andrew.

384

941....868

865....

New Co.

Audran.

175

163....179

193....131

122

Barry.

142

478....107

442....88

439

Bates.

206

307....222

302....New Co.

Buchanan.

599

1162....546

8.9....340

1118

Benton.

252

664....317

597....150

301

Boone.

1180

602....1030

572....1112

301

Cadeway.

940

733....512

701....881

62

Carroll.

70

247....76

284....New Co.

Cameron.

129

212....137

180....133

178

Caldwell.

219

C. Girardeau.

518

914....483

903....455

761

C. Girardeau.

243

311....210

286....112

182

C. Girardeau.

371

602....340

523....246

301

Chitton.

225

220....222

221....240

209

C. Girardeau.

745

552....982

91....457

649

Richland.

5574

111....543

405....127

268

Total.....

9211

2962

424....8900

9006

527

C. Girardeau.

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311....210

286....112

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C. Girardeau.

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602....340

523....246

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C. Girardeau.

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Total.....

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C. Girardeau.

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311....210

286....112

182

C. Girardeau.

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602....340

523....246

301

C. Girardeau.

225

220....222

221....240

209

## KENTUCKY.

Dist.	PRESIDENT,		GOVERNOR,		VII.			
	Clay.	Polk.	Owsley.	Butler.				
I.	November . . . . .	1844 . . . . .	October . . . . .					
Hickman . . . . .	301	749	261	729	Jefferson . . . . .			
Bellwood . . . . .	182	400	258	380	Shelby . . . . .			
Graves . . . . .	365	884	207	854	Henry . . . . .			
McCracken . . . . .	206	195	204	234	Oldham . . . . .			
Muhlenburg . . . . .	34	61	86	55	Tr. Middle . . . . .			
Campbell . . . . .	24	772	177	734	Carroll . . . . .			
Taylor . . . . .	357	651	521	614	Total . . . . .			
Calvert . . . . .	780	956	786	912	6,732	6,046	6,575	6,012
Crittenden . . . . .	244	399	232	419	VIII.			
Fulton . . . . .	57	584	439	576	Bourbon . . . . .			
Lawrence . . . . .	424	327	355	331	Fayette . . . . .			
Hopkins . . . . .	701	814	735	919	Jessamine . . . . .			
Total . . . . .	4,773	7,332	4,484	7,318	Woodford . . . . .			
IX.					Scott . . . . .			
Christian . . . . .	1122	825	1064	888	Franklin . . . . .			
Marshallburg . . . . .	67	489	642	457	Owen . . . . .			
Edmonson . . . . .	718	638	697	691	Total . . . . .			
Greenup . . . . .	648	122	773	592	6,373	4,796	6,298	4,985
Hardin . . . . .	601	513	497	471	X.			
Butler . . . . .	51	230	313	273	Clark . . . . .			
Hancock . . . . .	277	213	231	268	Montgomery . . . . .			
Breckinridge . . . . .	924	464	739	440	Rutherford . . . . .			
Grayson . . . . .	432	286	334	447	Pleasant . . . . .			
Edmonson . . . . .	174	231	184	251	Carter . . . . .			
Meade . . . . .	630	223	629	234	Greenup . . . . .			
Total . . . . .	6,715	4,913	6,103	4,923	Lewis . . . . .			
III.					Lawrence . . . . .			
Todd . . . . .	784	406	691	461	Breathitt . . . . .			
Logan . . . . .	1407	374	1219	389	Mason . . . . .			
Simpson . . . . .	175	418	419	415	1608	779	1771	856
Warren . . . . .	1122	687	888	412	Nicholas . . . . .			
Alexander . . . . .	41	635	313	412	597	703	716	542
Benton . . . . .	1306	1108	1220	1100	Montgomery . . . . .			
Marion . . . . .	451	473	42	1100	657	61	911	
Hart . . . . .	579	558	546	1100	Rutherford . . . . .			
Total . . . . .	6,555	4,059	5,745	4,376	Pleasant . . . . .			
IV.					Campbell . . . . .			
Cumberland . . . . .	590	167	555	162	1152	1053	1152	422
Clinton . . . . .	262	315	234	323	11	34	11	34
Wirt . . . . .	545	342	621	411	11	22	11	22
Perry . . . . .	727	708	812	802	11	22	11	22
Russell . . . . .	431	178	437	412	11	22	11	22
Adair . . . . .	549	620	589	603	11	22	11	22
Greene . . . . .	87	1042	789	1157	11	22	11	22
Cass . . . . .	468	214	40	247	11	22	11	22
Lane . . . . .	769	235	852	249	11	22	11	22
Boyle . . . . .	617	372	667	424	11	22	11	22
Total . . . . .	5,774	4,292	6,031	4,821	11	22	11	22
V.					11	22	11	22
Hardin . . . . .	1095	702	959	812	11	22	11	22
Larue . . . . .	382	333	217	420	11	22	11	22
No. son . . . . .	1326	608	1134	594	11	22	11	22
Brown . . . . .	528	436	503	421	11	22	11	22
Sevier . . . . .	469	508	434	475	11	22	11	22
Washington . . . . .	650	701	711	819	11	22	11	22
McLean . . . . .	715	737	676	854	11	22	11	22
Anderson . . . . .	181	512	284	10	11	41	254	254
Mercer . . . . .	557	985	592	1118	11	22	11	22
Total . . . . .	6,013	5,570	5,615	6,102	11	22	11	22
VI.					11	22	11	22
Garrison . . . . .	1128	229	1123	845	11	22	11	22
Madison . . . . .	1203	633	1281	722	11	22	11	22
Rockcastle . . . . .	111	73	550	85	11	22	11	22
Laurel . . . . .	284	124	458	145	11	22	11	22
Knox . . . . .	80	174	695	272	11	22	11	22
Est. II . . . . .	202	21	441	322	11	22	11	22
Owsley . . . . .	185	129	151	212	11	22	11	22
Clay . . . . .	345	32	383	232	11	22	11	22
Derry . . . . .	114	84	205	118	11	22	11	22
Letcher . . . . .	29	161	161	125	11	22	11	22
Whitley . . . . .	431	59	547	130	11	22	11	22
Burke . . . . .	334	73	390	130	11	22	11	22
Pike . . . . .	24	238	248	129	11	22	11	22
Floyd . . . . .	193	340	228	261	11	22	11	22
Johnson . . . . .	85	252	54	230	11	22	11	22
Total . . . . .	6,079	2,909	6,708	3,854	11	22	11	22

## MICHIGAN.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1844.		PRESIDENT, 1840.	
	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Harrison.
Allegan . . . . .	223	213	11	217
Barry . . . . .	228	249	16	128
Berrien . . . . .	713	828	35	549
Branch . . . . .	644	888	89	543
Calhoun . . . . .	137	1528	226	1143
Cass . . . . .	760	715	69	670
Chippewa . . . . .	14	22	22	40
Clinton . . . . .	255	283	19	221
Eaton . . . . .	410	376	61	337
Genesee . . . . .	723	676	183	512
Hillsdale . . . . .	938	1084	212	843
Ingham . . . . .	433	411	45	254
Ionia . . . . .	418	388	59	206
Jackson . . . . .	1312	1389	475	1504
Kalamazoo . . . . .	932	828	276	954
Kent . . . . .	476	561	33	319
Lapeer . . . . .	309	502	88	491
Lenawee . . . . .	217	22	228	2118
Livingston . . . . .	687	1046	108	700
Macomb . . . . .	963	1359	140	982
Mackinaw . . . . .	43	100	85	79
Monroe . . . . .	870	1283	48	939
Oakland . . . . .	2225	2833	377	2372
Ottawa . . . . .	42	116	17	81
Saginaw . . . . .	107	104	2	89
Shiawassee . . . . .	10	269	96	283
St. Clair . . . . .	569	67	27	517
St. Joseph . . . . .	945	976	84	800
Van Buren . . . . .	273	350	46	182
Washtenaw . . . . .	247	249	386	2946
Wayne . . . . .	2345	237	192	2326
Total . . . . .	24	37	27,703	3,622
Majority for Polk . . . . .	3,466	do.	Harrison . . . . .	1,802
Total . . . . .	2,909	6,708		

## INDIANA.

DIST.	PRESIDENT, 1844.	GOVERNOR, 1843.	IX.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Bigger.	Whit.	Ab.
I.	Clay.	Polk. Birney. Bigger. Whit. Ab.	Bentan.	40	69	1	26	27	2
Crawford.	463	397	Cass.	768	671	18	68	560	9
Dubois.	229	501	Eliakurt.	758	964	1	6.8	843	4
Gibson.	796	810	Fulton.	344	308	6	22	215	
Harrison.	1252	1144	Jasper.	128	175	8	123	119	2
Orange.	707	1036	Kosciusko.	623	5.3	5	403	451	
Perry.	564	334	Lake.	114	206	5	102	193	4
Pike.	459	491	Laporte.	1009	831	53	83	679	54
Posey.	673	1154	Marshall.	199	2.6	54	169	229	32
Spencer.	586	496	Porter.	311	305	14	23	249	9
Vanderburgh.	675	556	Pulaski.	123	124	1	94	95	
Warwick.	394	830	St. Joseph.	863	683	35	774	665	27
Total.	5,797	7,769	White.	259	218	19	203	173	5
II.			Total.	6,709	6,446	218	5,649	5,437	146
Clarke.	1133	1417	X.						
Floyd.	946	981	Adams.	198	296		227	236	
Jackson.	662	1048	Allen.	821	849		720	674	
Jefferson.	1835	1427	Blackford.	81	205	3	70	212	
Jennings.	872	639	De Kalb.	269	327	6	212	240	4
Scott.	481	441	Delaware.	940	732	3	808	633	
Washington.	1149	1660	Grant.	353	423	197	336	475	160
Total.	7,087	7,643	Huntington.	277	316	5	206	279	1
III.			Jay.	331	859	43	855	833	
Dearborn.	1616	1971	Lafayette.	590	457	35	486	388	12
Decatur.	1275	1051	Noble.	890	428		277	340	
Franklin.	1325	68	Randolph.	818	809	206	768	701	183
Ohio.	182	1583	Steuben.	828	803	43	230	319	40
Ripley.	1060	908	Tipton.	100	119			(New County.)	
Rush.	150	1362	Wells.	185	206	5	173	229	
Switzerland.	961	1066	Whitley.	223	237	2	139	16	
Total.	8,010	8,089	Total.	5,843	6,191	50	5,007	5,200	40
IV.			Entire vote, 67,567	70,181	2,106	58,701	60,714	1,684	
Fayette.	1951	968	Maj. for Polk.	2,342	4	do. for Whitecomb.	2,013		
Henry.	1458	1005							
Union.	182	672							
Wayne.	2221	1436							
Total.	5,512	4,021							
V.									
Bartholomew.	1035	1068	MISSISSIPPI.						
Brown.	89	432	PRESIDENT, 1844.	Clay.	Polk.	Clayton.	Brown.	Wins.	
Hamilton.	859	766	Counties.						
Hancock.	719	736	Adams.	755	432	679	341	81	
Johnson.	639	1150	Anne.	429	351	263	193	34	
Madison.	813	854	Attala.	276	305	191	433	4	
Marion.	1715	1634	Bolivar.	55	61	92	143	1	
Shelby.	1167	1242	Carroll.	678	742	671	591	35	
Total.	6,966	7,983	Chickasaw.	336	632	308	423	89	
VI.			Choctaw.	426	64	388	469	44	
Daviess.	807	764	Clarke.	4-4	429	409	428	4	
Greene.	762	909	Coahoma.	115	333	63	255	4	
Knox.	1079	821	Comanche.	143	102	178	121		
Lawrence.	1019	1085	Copiah.	447	649	235	229		
Martin.	276	516	Covington.	98	3-8	95	222	17	
Monroe.	721	1118	De Soto.	maj.	37	55	57	10	
Morgan.	1023	1078	Franklin.	172	220	1-4	210	14	
Owen.	74	888	Greene.	63	125	43	137		
Sullivan.	464	1221	Hancock.	57	127	69	237	8	
Total.	6,905	8,400	Harrison.	103	169	48	134	1	
VII.			Hinds.	114	915	93	781	40	
Clay.	429	662	Holmes.	578	48	5.8	479	17	
Hendricks.	1262	844	Ingraham.	308	823	324	634	114	
Parke.	1377	1239	Jackson.	17	216	4	188	2	
Putnam.	1549	1367	Jasper.	210	403	214	347	33	
Vermillion.	787	762	Jasper.	364	3-3	283	217	51	
Vigo.	1515	836	Jefferson.	73	117	57	105	1	
Total.	6,910	5,833	Jones.	291	5-5	29	443	23	
VIII.			Kemper.	424	632	501	561	8	
Boone.	816	871	Lafayette.	2-6	631	2-6	58	33	
Carroll.	713	965	Lauderdale.	94	545	75	588	6	
Clinton.	645	944	Lawrence.	190	235	1-5	111	3	
Fountain.	947	13-87	Lowndes.	644	860	187	658	31	
Montgomery.	1450	1521	Musten.	6-2	48	580	280	7	
Richardsville.	129	133	Monroe.	1-5	251	45	291	6	
Tippecanoe.	1550	1551	Morgan.	1035	1184	935	948	12	
Warren.	779	470	Morgan.	5-9	511	4-1	697	5	
Total.	7,028	7,842	Newton.	143	270	113	289		
		Noxubee.	519	577	483	381	35		
		Oktibbeha.	241	3-6	155	2-2	8		
		Perry.	125	71	107	97	3		
		Pike.	232	444	173	345	16		
		Panola.	4-9	4-8	423	3-9	3		
		Pontotoc.	184	703	284	424	108		
		Rankin.	311	408	101	361			
		Scott.	113	259	73	229			
		Simpson.	178	3-0	100	201			
		Smith.	94	249	64	258	3		

Counties.	Clay.	Polk.	Clayton.	Brown.	Wms.	McLean.	596	477	22	509	424	5
Sunflower.	7	14				Vermillion.	863	768	28	968	455	
Tallahatchie.	179	218	208	172	1	Will.	509	810	203	465	756	76
Tippah.	632	1170	664	1016	35	Total.	7,238	9,747	1,877	5,721	7,837	313
Tishomingo.	480	1004	379	773	73							
Tunica.	36	24	51	34		V.						
Warren.	922	507	751	496	19	Adams.	1290	1495	149	1524	1421	119
Washington.	209	108	155	87	5	Brown.	329	551		322	447	
Wayne.	102	95				Calhoun.	247	268		192	171	
Wilkinson.	441	355	477	79	153	Fulton.	1434	1537	8	1011	1193	58
Winston.	201	475	270	394	5	Greens.	800	1246		746	1065	
Yallabusha.	719	895	585	661	43	Jersey.	555	458	48	513	415	17
Yazoo.	578	530	471	377	10	Macoupin.	641	974	6	649	768	
Total.	19,206	25,126	17,322	21,035	1,343	Marquette.	247	149				
Polk's majority.	5,920	Brown's do.	3,713.			Peoria.	846	1169	55	767	950	9

## ILLINOIS.

Dist.	PRESIDENT, 1844.	GOVERNOR, 1842.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Dunc.	Ford.	Hun.
I.			Alexander.	81	138	24	274	165
			Bond.	564	623	27	582	428
			Clinton.	334	327	7	278	466
			Jackson.	1*2	247		429	215
			Madison.	1657	1496	12	1529	1006
			Monroe.	304	740	2-9	636	
			Perry.	219	477	52	259	233
			Pulaski.	90	208			
			Randolph.	713	771	141	601	564
			St. Clair.	1042	1945	7	776	1576
			Union.	94	617		219	446
			Washington.	254	565	8	205	513
	Total.	5,534	8,253	248	5,471	6,308		
II.								
	Edwards.	385	185	49	271	122		
	Franklin.	102	634		96	522		
	Gallatin.	406	1115		441	1160		
	Hamilton.	125	573		145	555		
	Hardin.	136	165		200	21		
	Jefferson.	227	863	1	233	750		
	Johnson.	32	382		156	377		
	Marion.	182	729	6	192	581		
	Massac.	165	398					
	Ogle.	201	348		524	90		
	Wabash.	479	315	2	426	275		
	Wayne.	265	687		199	447		
	White.	736	748		605	538		
	Williamson.	179	766	179	115	532		
	Total.	3,620	7,851	237	3,603	6,000		
III.								
	Christian.	182	216		178	196		
	Clark.	625	756	6	547	579		
	Clay.	186	448		267	304		
	Coles.	776	582		1003	685		
	Crawford.	423	496		389	353		
	Cumberland.	191	189					
	De Witt.	317	361	3	261	270		
	Edgar.	701	884	24	679	741		
	Effingham.	82	364		56	293		
	Fayette.	414	653		388	611		
	Jasper.	143	276		95	174		
	Lawrence.	427	611		400	403		
	McLean.	221	328		185	380		
	Moultrie.	196	204					
	Montgomery.	355	661		387	362		
	Pratt.	81	120		49	89		
	Richland.	259	222		212	201		
	Shelby.	315	683		288	773		
	Total.	5,926	8,154	33	5,413	6,414		
IV.								
	Boone.	375	398	58	249	237		
	Bureau.	262	278	160	337	289		
	Champaign.	178	191		145	121		
	Cook.	1117	2027	317	625	1328		
	De Kalb.	142	242	131	151	225		
	Du Page.	372	551	173	335	467		
	Grundy.	49	91	7	38	163		
	Iroquois.	204	281		143	167		
	Kane.	748	1046	299	457	750		
	Kendall.	357	479	142	268	429		
	Lake.	336	620	131	203	387		
	La Sale.	427	611	126	428	1128		
	Livingston.	66	103		53	99		
	McHenry.	493	668	74	347	393		

## Popular Vote for President—1844.

States.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Clay maj.	Polk.
Maine.	34,378	45,719	4,836		11,341
N. Hamp.	17,866	27,180	4,161		9,294
Vermont.	28,770	18,041	3,954		
Mass.	67,009	53,039	10,830		13,970
R. Island.	7,321	4,867			2,455
Conn.	32,882	29,841	1,943		2,991
New York.	232,482	237,588	15,812		5,106
N. Jersey.	38,318	37,495	131		823
Penn.	161,203	167,535	3,138		6,332
Delaware.	6,258	5,971			287
Maryland.	36,384	31,376			3,308
Virginia.	42,677	49,570			5,893
Ohio.	155,037	149,117	8,050		5,940
Kentucky.	61,255	54,988			9,267
N. Carolina.	42,232	39,287			3,945
S. Carolina. (By Legislature.)					
Georgia.	42,100	44,147			2,047
Alabama.	26,084	37,740			11,656
Indiana.	67,867	70,181	2,106		2,314
Illinois.	45,528	57,920	8,570		12,892
Michigan.	24,237	27,703	3,632		3,466
Mississippi.	19,306	25,126			5,920
Tennessee.	60,030	59,917			113
Louisiana.	13,082	13,783			699
Missouri.	31,251	41,369			10,118
Arkansas.	5,504	9,546			4,042
Total.	1,288,533	1,337,325	69,263		51,828
Polk over Clay.	38,792	Clay and Birney over Polk,			90,620

# THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

## Prospectus for the Year 1845.

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The Whig *Candidates* are defeated, but the Whig PRINCIPLES are nobly maintained. Throughout the canvass the Whigs have planted themselves on the broadest grounds of National benevolence, and have boldly, manfully, universally, maintained these grounds. From Maine to Arkansas we have stood by THE TARIFF AS IT IS, and its policy of Protecting American Labor; we have advocated a NATIONAL CURRENCY, "re-to! and secure it by the action of Congress; we have insisted on a DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS equally and justly among all the States of the Union; we have opposed the ANNEXATION OF TEXAS to this Country, on any terms involving us in the prosecution of her War, her payment of her Debt, and the maintenance and extension of her Slavery. Ours has been an open, frank, fearless course, appealing to the People on broad and common grounds to sustain their own and the Nation's interests, and to arrest impending National calamities. Our voice has been unheeded or derided, but it has been united and consistent; and when the hot, blinding excitement of the canvass is over, the echoes of that voice will be found still vibrating through the National heart.

The campaign just closed, though disastrous in its immediate results, will yet prove auspicious in its ultimate influences. In no former contest has Truth been so widely and generally diffused. Never before were just views of National Policy so clearly set forth, so nobly defended, and so generally listened to, as in this canvass. True, we are defeated after all; but defeated because many of the People were made to believe that our opponents would sustain the Tariff, and not press the iniquitous project of Annexation. For months, the fact that there would probably be a Whig majority in the Senate has been pressed, on doubtful, flattering vote to convince them that they might safely vote for Polk without endangering the success of Annexation or the overthrow of the Tariff.

—The NEW-YORK TRIBUNE will continue an advocate of those Principles and Measures with which the fortunes of the Whig party are identified. It will advocate, to the best of its ability, PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY, and the maintenance of our present Tariff; it will oppose the Annexation of Texas to this Country, or any measure calculated to aggrandise one section, advance one interest—especially the Slave-breeding interest, at the expense of others. It will disown and expose any attempts to array our People against each other in strife and contention, like that created by Native Americanism, and will advocate the Equal Rights of all American citizens, however believing, wherever born. Hostile to Slavery, and earnestly hoping for its abolition, The Tribune will neither countenance the unjust and impolitic abuse of Slave-holders as such, nor the formation of an Abolition party to denounce and proselytize them. In short, The Tribune will be a Whig paper, as it has ever been, and the champion of every generous thought which looks to the elevation of the depressed or the well being of mankind. Abating no jot of heart or hope, it will struggle on in confidence that the Principles which it maintains, the Measures it advocates, must commend themselves to the mature judgment and enlightened sentiment of the American People.

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[Whigs]: THE WHIG ALMANAC AND UNITED STATES REGISTER FOR 1845. New York: [1844]. 64pp, original printed wrappers. Very Good.

Claiming Polk won the 1844 election by fraud, and giving as an example Polk's garnering of more white male votes in New Orleans than the total of eligible voters there. The Almanac also states, correctly, that the Whig Clay would have been elected had not Birney and his Liberty Party won the votes of Northern Whigs dissatisfied with Clay's equivocations on the Texas Annexation issue.

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